THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1806.

Meteorological Table for April, 1806. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1806.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	46	47	42	29,85	cloudy
28	41	42	40	,80	cloudy
29	39	43	39	,88	cloudy
30	39	46	38	,90	cloudy
31	40	47	38	30,06	cloudy
A. 1	36	42	34	,30	cloudy
2	35	42	34	,22	cloudy
3	35	41	35	,22	cloudy
4	35	40	36	,10	cloudy
5	39	48	41	29,95	fair
6	46	54	42	,90	fair
7	47	55	39	,86	fair
8	39	55	42	,90	fair
9	46	56	40	,72	fair
10	44	46	38	,51	cloudy
11	35	40	34	,55	cloudy

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1806.
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	33	34	29	29,65	cloudy
13	33	34	32	,35	fnow
14	35	38	34	,58	fnow
15	34	39	34	,80	cloudy
16	34	49	40	30,28	fair
17	40	55	45	,40	fair
18	46	58	49	,36	cloudy
19	49	59	52	,32	cloudy
20	52	61	52	,31	fair
21	52	57	48	,80	cloudy
22	49	55	43	,18	fhowery
23	44	49	43	,22	fair
24	44	51	46	,28	cloudy
25	46	51	46	,25	cloudy
26	49	44	38	,34	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 19, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	80	4	49	10	31	5	32	11	42	6
Surrey	83	0	38	0	32	10	32	4	42	0
Hertford	72	2	41	0	35	0	27	10	38	6
Bedford	71	4	42	0	32	5	26	6	37	10
Huntingd.	68	2	00	0	30	6	24	8	29	3
Northam.	74	0	46	6	32	2	24	10	41	10
Rutland	74	3	00	0	33	3	23	0	42	0
Leiceſter	76	5	00	0	34	1	25	5	39	6
Nottingh.	80	6	46	0	37	8	25	6	40	0
Derby	79	8	00	0	43	3	28	7	47	3
Stafford	82	9	00	0	38	7	27	3	47	11
Salop	83	3	53	10	39	10	26	3	00	0
Hereford	82	1	51	2	35	11	25	5	39	8
Worceſt.	86	9	00	0	37	11	29	8	45	11
Warwick	84	7	00	0	37	2	29	6	45	9
Wilts	75	8	00	0	34	4	29	10	52	4
Berks	82	7	00	0	31	9	30	2	41	2
Oxford	79	3	00	0	33	1	27	4	39	1
Bucks	71	4	00	0	31	6	28	3	41	1
Brecon	87	11	57	7	44	6	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	86	4	00	0	40	0	23	0	00	0
Radnor	84	6	00	0	38	6	22	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

77	4	46	1	35	10	26	5	40	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

61	9	34	2	28	7	23	0	35	4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	80	0	33	6	33	10	35	3	39	4
Kent	78	0	35	0	29	2	34	0	37	0
Suſſex	78	0	00	0	33	0	37	4	00	0
Suffolk	70	7	35	6	29	7	29	3	30	7
Cambrid.	64	9	00	0	28	9	20	11	30	0
Norfolk	69	2	00	0	27	4	25	0	30	6
Lincoln	69	6	40	8	21	2	22	3	34	2
York	67	2	49	5	30	6	23	1	37	11
Durham	68	3	00	0	00	0	24	10	00	0
Northum.	63	11	45	7	30	1	25	10	00	0
Cumberl.	73	4	55	8	41	0	26	7	00	0
Weſtmor.	76	1	58	8	44	2	29	2	00	0
Lancaſter	75	1	00	0	40	0	27	4	42	0
Cheſter	71	6	00	0	41	8	28	2	45	4
Flint	66	4	00	0	49	11	24	0	48	0
Denbigh	87	2	00	0	50	5	25	7	51	3
Angleſea	70	0	00	0	36	0	20	6	00	0
Carnarvon	77	4	60	0	40	4	21	8	00	0
Merionet.	81	1	00	0	47	0	25	0	00	0
Cardigan	82	0	00	0	32	6	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	62	3	00	0	31	11	16	0	00	0
Carmarth.	94	8	00	0	49	4	17	4	00	0
Glamorg.	81	5	00	0	37	6	26	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	83	5	00	0	36	7	27	9	44	11
Somerſet	78	8	00	0	33	5	24	7	46	0
Monmo.	89	5	00	0	33	8	26	6	00	0
Devon	80	4	00	0	33	0	22	6	60	0
Cornwall	80	11	00	0	34	8	27	5	00	0
Dorſet	76	8	00	0	29	8	31	11	00	0
Hants	76	3	00	0	29	1	34	4	37	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	78	8	43	4	32	6	28	11	35	8
2	69	5	35	6	29	4	26	9	30	5
3	69	2	46	1	27	4	25	0	30	6
4	66	11	40	8	29	11	22	4	33	7
5	66	1	45	7	30	1	25	4	40	6
6	74	3	56	8	41	9	27	5	40	6

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
7	74	1	46	1	40	5	26	7	43	1
8	80	0	00	0	45	8	23	0	47	1
9	77	5	46	1	36	0	19	2	40	6
10	82	11	46	1	34	10	26	6	43	3
11	80	7	46	1	33	11	25	11	40	6
12	76	5	46	1	29	5	22	1	37	8

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1806.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS,
In the Autumn of 1798.

(Concluded from p. 232.)

Mr. Urban, *April* 4.

I WAS very happy to find myself once more upon Engliſh ground; and when I was ſeated at the inn, and called for breakfaſt à *l'Angloiſe*, I felt a glow of comfort which I had not experienced ſince I embarked at Harwich. I had two very agreeable fellow-travellers, whom I mentioned in my laſt letter; namely, a gentleman of Bruſſels, and a Pruſſian officer. The latter had left the Pruſſian army in ſight of Landau a few days before, and gave much intereſting information concerning the war, as well as the ſtate of politics, literature, and religion in Germany. He ſaid that, before he ſet out, it had been determined to ſtorm the French lines at Weiſſembourg, which he confidently foretold would be effected; a prediction which was verified by the event. While we were at breakfaſt, a perſon from the Poſt-office requeſted an audience of the officer, which was granted, I acting as Interpreter: a letter was produced from Lord Grenville, dated Walmer caſtle, deſiring that he might have the earlieſt intelligence from the poſt-office, of any news that might arrive from the Continent. The officer's communication was very laconic: "You may tell his Lordſhip, that Landau is inveſted, and that the lines at Weiſſembourg are to be ſtormed." We then ordered a poſt-chaiſe; but, before we could ſet out, it was neceſſary to releaſe our portmanteaus from the Cuſtom Houſe, to which they had been conveyed on our landing; and we found this a troubleſome and expenſive buſineſs. In the firſt place we were made to pay for the conveyance of our baggage from the packet-boat, to the Cuſtom Houſe, where we could not obtain a hearing till we paid a fee, which was termed a *ſufferance*; then the Cuſtom Houſe officer made his demand for I know not what; upon which our portmanteaus were delivered up, and we were obliged to pay for their conveyance to the Inn: and thus, after running the gauntlet of impoſition at the Cuſtom Houſe, we took our departure from Dover. Our firſt ſtage was to Canterbury, a country in which there is great and pleaſing variety of hill and dale. The next ſtage was to Sittingbourne, from whence we proceeded to Rocheſter, where we ſlept at the Bull inn, a good houſe, but extravagantly dear. When our bill was preſented, the Pruſſian officer ſhook his head at the exorbitance of the charge; on which my Bruſſels friend remarked, "Nous ſommes en Angleterre, Monſieur;" and turning to me, he obſerved, "Travelling in England is more expeditious, and comfortable than in any other part of Europe, but you pay dearly for your comforts." As we were ſmoaking our pipes after ſupper, the converſation turned upon the memorable campaign of 1792, in which the Pruſſian officer had borne a ſhare. He aſſured me, that the loſſes of the Pruſſian army in Champagne had been greatly exaggerated; and that the number who had fallen victims to ſickneſs and the climate did not exceed 5000 men. He lamented the Duke of Brunſwick's Manifeſtoes, as moſt injudicious and fatal meaſures; although he ſpoke of the Duke himſelf in terms of the utmoſt reſpect*; as muſt every one who has had

* The information I had from this officer reſpecting the Manifeſtoes corroborated the following remarks in Mr. Fox's famous letter to the electors of Weſtminſter in 1798. "I have heard that the Manifeſtoes are not to be conſidered as the acts of the illuſtrious Prince whoſe name I have mentioned, and that the threats contained in them were never meant to be carried into execution. I hear with great ſatisfaction whatever tends to palliate the Manifeſtoes themſelves, and with ſtill more, any thing

the honour and the happineſs of being made known to that great and benevolent Perſonage; which, in the following year very unexpectedly fell to my own lot. I introduced the Partition of Poland; the Pruſſian officer juſtified the proceedings of his Royal Maſter in that quarter, arguing, that it was become highly neceſſary for the intereſts of the Pruſſian Monarchy to erect a ſtrong barrier againſt ſo formidable a neighbour as Ruſſia, and that his Majeſty's new Poliſh ſubjects would find themſelves much happier than they had ever been before. I think it may be doubted, whether, if Ruſſia were to put forth her ſtrength, Pruſſia could maintain her Poliſh barrier, even although backed by her new ally, the Emperor of the French. We had ſome converſation about an edict of his Pruſſian Majeſty in 1788; concerning toleration, and liberty of conſcience; which occaſioned a warm and ſearching controverſy in Germany, nearly akin to the controverſy occaſioned by Blackburne's Confeſſional in England. In that matter the officer made no ſcruple of ſaying that he thought his Royal Maſter had diſplayed more zeal than knowledge. He repreſented the edict as an ill-judged and illiberal meaſure, deſigned to obſtruct the progreſs of free enquiry, to undermine the original principles of the firſt Proteſtants, and to counteract the views of thoſe who were for improving the Confeſſions, Liturgies, and Directories of the Lutheran and Reformed churches. He ſaid, his Majeſty had unfortunately fallen into the hands of ſome narrow-minded bigots, who had converted the Cabinet of Berlin into the cell of an Inquiſitor. He exclaimed loudly againſt one of his Majeſty's domeſtic chaplains, who, he ſaid, was at the bottom of the edict *. He venerated the names of Luther and Calvin; but he could not, upon any principle of common ſenſe, reaſon, or ſcripture, ſubſcribe to the doctrine of thoſe bigots in the Lutheran and Reformed churches on the Continent, who would hear of no alterations, as if thoſe two great men had reached the *ne plus ultra* of Theological improvement.

To proceed with our journey. Next morning at an early hour we left Rocheſter, and breakfaſted at Dartford. During breakfaſt the innkeeper preſented a meſſage to the Pruſſian officer, from a gentleman who was then in the houſe, and called himſelf Secretary to the Secretary at War, requeſting to know what news from the Continent, to which the ſame anſwer was given as to Lord Grenville's meſſage at Dover. The country between Rocheſter and London is truly delightful. My fellow-travellers were in raptures when they approached the Metropolis, particularly on viewing the proſpect from the point at Blackheath; and were ſtruck with the grandeur of the entrance to London, over Blackfriars-bridge. When the moment of parting with them arrived, I was ſenſibly affected; I felt great reſpect and eſteem for them both, as well-informed and amiable men. I never expected to ſee them again on this ſide the grave; and with tender regret I bid them a final adieu.

I now haſtened to Red Lion Paſſage, to ſalute my old friend, Sylvanus Urban,

——"through whoſe free-opening gate,
None comes too early, none departs too late."

And here I had the luxury of peruſing a packet of letters from friends and relatives, of whom ſome, alas! now lie in the ſilent grave; but whoſe ſociety I hope to enjoy again in thoſe everlaſting manſions, which the Goſpel diſplays to the eye of Faith.

I had a pleaſant journey home, through Hertfordſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Northamptonſhire;

"Where lawns extend that ſcorn th' Arcadian pride."

The people of Hertfordſhire are juſtly proud of their County, which they love to call the Garden of England. It contains one ſpot which I ſurveyed

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thing that tends to diſconnect them from the name which is affixed to them, becauſe the great abilities of the perſon in queſtion, his extraordinary gallantry, and above all, his mild and paternal government of his ſubjects, have long ſince impreſſed me with the higheſt reſpect for his character; and upon this account it gave me much concern when I heard that he was engaged in an enterprize, where, according to my ideas, true glory could not be acquired."

* A tranſlation of the above-mentioned edict was publiſhed, with a ſhort account of the controverſy occaſioned by it, in a volume entitled, "Sketches and Hints of Church Hiſtory, and Theological Controverſy, by the late Dr. Erſkine of Edinburgh," 1790.

with

with very pleaſing emotions, as genuine claſſic ground; I mean, the reſidence of the Bard of Welwyn, whoſe name will live,

"Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piſcis amabit; [cicadæ."
Dumque thymo paſcentur apes, dum rore

The Night Thoughts *, with all their faults, are a grand effort of original genius; and the ſprightly ſatires entitled, The Love of Fame, are not ſurpaſſed by any compoſitions of the kind in the Engliſh language.

From Welwyn I proceeded to Bedford, which is delightfully ſituated on the River Ouſe, on whoſe willowed banks I firſt invoked the Dorick Muſe, and rehearſed the Shepherd's Tale. At the pleaſant village of Elſtow, cloſe to the town of Bedford, was born the celebrated Non-conformiſt, John Bunyan. It was during a tedious impriſonment in the County Gaol of Bedford, that he wrote the Pilgrim's Progreſs, a work which claims a high rank among the productions of original genius, and which the author of the Rambler ſaid, was one of the few books of which the reader, when he comes to the concluſion, wiſhes they had been longer. But merely to amuſe the fancy, is the leaſt part of the praiſe of this celebrated work; it is moſt happily calculated to excite penitence, to invigorate faith, and to enliven our beſt hopes; and, next to the Sacred Oracles, perhaps, there is no book in our language that hath been ſo extenſively uſeful as the Pilgrim's Progreſs. In the pleaſant village of Cardington, near Bedford, lived the philanthropic John Howard. I well remember him in that place at an early period of my life, beloved by his friends, revered by his domeſtics and poor neighbours, punctual and devout in his attendance upon public worſhip, and indefatigable in promoting that labour of love, to which he devoted ſo great a portion of his uſeful life. In the ſame pariſh alſo reſided occaſionally the late Mr. Whitbread, to whoſe active benevolence the town of Bedford can bear ample teſtimony. To thoſe two worthy characters I had the honour of becoming known, through the medium of a friend, who has ſince diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the republic of letters, and now reſides at Bedford, where I heartily wiſh him the long-continued enjoyment of his well-earned fame.

In travelling from Bedford to Northampton, I ſurveyed with warm emotions the ſcenes which Cowper has immortalized; nor could I paſs through Olney without thinking of the Poet's

* The Night Thoughts were tranſlated many years ago into German, by the late ingenious and amiable Profeſſor Ebhert, of Brunſwick, with whom I had the honour of being acquainted. He favoured me with the peruſal of a number of letters he had received from Dr. Young, from which I was permitted to make the following extracts, which will be acceptable to the admirers of that great Poet:

"Your tranſlation of the Night Thoughts has been mentioned to me by Lord Grenville, who is a maſter of the German language. I thank you for having tranſlated the Reſignation, and lament that I have produced nothing more worthy of your patronage."

"My cheek is covered with bluſhes, and my heart with gratitude; how pleaſing to our vanity are praiſes undeſerved, though Conſcience ſpeaks another language! but of this no more. Give my beſt reſpects to my coeval, your aged father, whom you well repay for a ſhort life received, by giving life immortal to his name; for indeed, by your ſtyle, I ſhould take you for a native of Britain, and by the ſenſe which that ſtyle conveys for a native of antient Athens."

"Mr. Richardſon, (the author of Clariſſa) *vivit adhuc, et veſcitur aura ætherea*; but that hand which has written ſo as to touch every heart, can now write no more; his mortal days are drawing to an end, like a tale that has been told; but his honeſt fame defies the dart of Death. I am flattered by the approbation of Klopſtock; I admire his head, and I love his heart."

A pious lady, the Counteſs of Stolberg, who admired the Night Thoughts, had requeſted Mr. Ebhert to ſolicit the favour of Dr. Young to be godfather to a child of which ſhe was then pregnant: Dr. Young complied, and wrote a letter on the occaſion to her huſband, the Count, wherein he ſays, "The honour the Counteſs has done me ſhall be written on my tomb, an event which is not far off; and when I riſe from it, I hope to meet my godſon and his mother in that bleſſed country, where mountains and ſeas will not ſeparate us from thoſe we love. I regret my age on no account more, than its depriving me of the hope of a perſonal acquaintance with the Counteſs of Stolberg, from which I am precluded by an inſurmountable mountain of near four-ſcore years."

venerable

venerable friend, the Rev. John Newton, who laboured in that parish for many years with distinguished zeal and success. I have never read the following lines of the Task without thinking of Mr. Newton; whom, no doubt, the Poet had in his eye when they were penned.

"By him the violated Law speaks out
Its thunders; and by him, in strains as sweet
As Angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.
He stablishes the strong, restores the weak,
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart;
And, arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms,
Bright as his own, and trains by every rule
Of holy discipline to glorious war,
The sacramental host of God's Elect.

Of Northampton I have nothing to say, excepting that it is a neat well-built town. The country from thence to the village of Welford is upon the whole very pleasant, particularly about Guilsborough, and Highgate-house. I was now fast approaching the borders of Leicestershire; and in a few hours I had the unspeakable satisfaction of safely arriving at home, and of being received with open arms by my honest parishioners.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

WELL-intended reforms are pleasant subjects of speculation; and in such a matter of importance as the relief and recovery of our fellow-creatures from hurts and sickness, there must exist a very general wish for improvement.

I have read the communications in print relating to Dr. Harrison's laudable attempt in behalf of the Medical Profession; and my warmest wishes go for his ultimate success. We have one great pattern of an effectual reform: the Czar of the Russian Empire saw that an example was necessary from himself. Fortunately, his good sense suffered nothing from benumbing indolence; he bowed himself to the task, underwent all the drudgery of learning, and became a real workman. The consequence has been, that a vast population is now sufficiently organized to arrest and put a final stop, as we hope, to the plundering procedure of France.

Dr. Harrison's reform must begin at the head, to be of any use. Whilst Physicians consider a more intimate knowledge of the *materia medica* (than can be had from lectures or books), and the art of compounding medicines, as things beneath their high office to learn, every part of the Island, not excepting London, will be thick set with Druggists, so called, who sell medicines, and make up prescriptions, without pretence to reading the Latin tongue.

At present, the Apothecary, of liberal education, is deprived of his fair expectation, because a Physician, knowing nothing of his tools practically, and therefore unable to vouch for the fidelity of the compounder by inspecting or tasting the medicine he had ordered, is happy, on all occasions, to recommend some cheap Druggist's shop, rather than meet an Apothecary, who must detect the Doctor's ignorance in this important point. Let the Druggist send what he may, 'tis always right; and dead men tell no tales.

Formerly, it was a custom with young Physicians, from the Universities, upon coming to London, to lodge and board at an Apothecary's, for the express purpose of seeing medicines prepared. Their advantage was great in so doing. I know not now what other means they devise of greater use. Sure I am, that a cabinet of specimens of drugs is a poor substitution.

What Apothecary in the kingdom but can produce from his file prescriptions betraying the greatest ignorance of the result of the mixture? Two liquors, incapable even of mechanical mixture (but under agitation); have been ordered to be put together, to be administered as drops. Emulsions have been directed to be taken by spoonfuls; but, unfortunately for the Physician's ingenuity, the several articles formed something possibly thin enough to go into a gallipot. 'Tis not quite one hundred years ago, since two celebrated Physicians, of Warwick-lane, clubbed a prescription for a nutritive clyster; but the perverse ingredients, not having any fear of the College before their eyes, came out a mere hasty-pudding. There is no end to the ridiculous mistakes of men too wise to stoop low enough for a competent acquaintance with the instruments of their own work: and yet, in all other arts and professions, a preliminary knowledge of materials is insisted on.

A Physician, well acquainted with medicine, and anxious to cure, will satisfy

satisfy himself by examining the phials; and the Apothecary (if one is employed, as should be the case) will be pleased in the Doctor's adverting to his medicines. From the Apothecary may be learnt, what medicines have been given ineffectually, and all the former phænomena of the disease. All these things are not worth knowing, in the estimation of Doctors who recommend Druggists' shops to their patients, and, sooner or later, their patients to another shop of *final dispatch*.

Reform, where it ought to begin: all the inferior herd will disappear, when men, reputed for and liberally paid for knowledge, have no such faults to be covered. The impudent sophisticator of medicines is supported by the more impudent Doctors A. B. C. down to ——; but even three are too many, in not nine times that number. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsal, April* 10.

ABOUT the year 1764 I was an inhabitant of the city of Cork, and then knew the late Mr. *James Barry*; but I believe he did not know me. He was, at that time, esteemed a good Painter; was said to be self-taught; and was reckoned a proud young fellow. His parents were Protestants, and kept a genteel public-house on one of the Quays of Cork, called Cold Harbour, situated at the Eastern extremity of that city; the sign of which was painted by their son, and had the Neptune Ship of War on one side, and Neptune on the other, with Tritons, &c. I have been more than once at the house, to spend the evening; and have seen, in the parlour, some good Historical Paintings of his doing.

One of young Barry's chief companions was a Mr. Michael Connor, cabinet-maker, a noted bigot and disputant on the side of Popery; and he made his young friend a proselyte to the same opinions, and as great a bigot as himself.

Having never seen Mr. Barry for more than forty years, I know nothing more of him personally since; but have been informed, that his character and conduct, during a long residence in London, was extremely singular; and I cannot forbear thinking, had he acted prudently, he might have amassed wealth: but, as my information is very imperfect, I should be glad if any of your ingenious Correspondents would furnish some particulars of his private life and habits; and whether he professed himself a Roman Catholic at London, or became a Deist as well as a Republican. J. GEE.

*** We are informed that Mr. Barry literally fell a martyr to his independance of spirit. In the dread of a small annuity, which was all his income, failing, he took so little sustenance, that he was found at the coffee-house which he frequented, in a state mistaken by the waiter for sleep, but recognized by Mr. Bononi, for expiring Nature. He was immediately carried to his lodging; the key of which being missing, he proceeded to an adjoining hotel, the keeper of which declining to take in a dying man, he was taken to Mr. Bononi's house, where he actually expired. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

THE title of Viscount Montague, I should suppose, could not be *extinct*, as there are living, at this day, in Ireland, *many* male descendants of Sir Anthony Browne (ancestor of Viscount Montague); viz. John Dennis Browne, Marquis of Sligo, married to Louisa Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Richard Earl Howe; James Caulfield Browne, Baron Kilmaine, married to the Hon. Anne Cavendish, fourth daughter of Sir H. Cavendish, bart. and the Baroness Waterpark; Dean Browne, of the county Galway, married to Alice, niece of Major Matthew Callan, of Sheffield, in the Queen's county; and the Rev. John Browne, of Waterford. The title may be *dormant*, and as yet unclaimed by the above-mentioned descendants. But it is very probable that it is *merged* in the title of Sligo. Under this supposition, Mr. E. Brydges was very right in not ranking it amongst the dormant titles. If it is *not* merged in the title of Sligo, it ought undoubtedly to be classed amongst dormant titles, as Biographicus says in your Magazine for last month (p. 282); but certainly not amongst *extinct* ones.

Yours, &c. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Hasod, April* 9.

I WISH you to inform your Stamford correspondent, O. G. G. (page 88), that I have not been unmindful of

of what he has propoſed; as the following ſketch of the title-page will ſhew:

"A Supplementary Volume to the Chronicles of Froiſſart. Containing: A New Edition of the Memoirs of the Life of the Author; the various Readings collected by M. Dacier for the intended New Louvre Edition of the Chronicles, of which the Firſt Volume was never finiſhed; an Account of the celebrated Manuſcript of the Chronicles at Breſlau, with its various Readings and Additions; and alſo an Account of the Death of King Richard II. of England, extracted from a Manuſcript in the National Library at Paris."

It is very uncertain when the Supplement will be publiſhed, for I have as yet received only the addition to the Firſt Volume from Breſlau. I ſhall loſe no time in offering it to the publick, as the ſmalleſt return I can make to the very flattering reception it has given to my tranſlation. T. Johnes.

Mr. Urban, *April* 12.

YOU have given, in page 218, a friendly billet from the Hero of Trafalgar. I ſend you another, which ſhews with how good a grace he could both give and receive a compliment. It is addreſſed to the Secretary of the Conſtitutional Livery.

"Sir, *Merton, Oct.* 24, 1802.

"I feel much honoured by the polite invitation you have (by the direction of the Chairman and Committee of the Conſtitutional Livery of London) ſent me; and I am very ſorry to be ſo ſituated, that it is out of my power to accept it. I have farther to requeſt, that you will have the goodneſs to preſent my compliments to the Chairman and Committee. I return the ticket of admiſſion; and I am, with great reſpect, Sir, your much obliged and humble ſervant,

"Nelson & Bronte.

"*To Sam. Ford, eſq.*"

Mr. Urban, *April* 22.

THE biographical memoirs of Mr. Pitt (p. 125) ſtate, rather incorrectly, that "he was, at the early age of *fifteen*, taken from domeſtic tuition (which was *latterly* under the ſuperintendance of the late Rev. *Dr.* Wilſon), and entered at Pembroke college, Cambridge." Mr. Pitt was not latterly only, but wholly, from ſix years old, under the late Mr. Wilſon (not Dr. Wilſon), and was entered at Pembroke college in April, 1773, when not quite *fourteen*; at which very early period of his life, he was well acquainted with Mathematics, and the branches of Natural Philoſophy, beſides being a ſuperior claſſic.

When at the Univerſity, Mr. Pitt, of courſe, came under the then tutors of his College, the preſent Dean of Norwich (Dr. Turner), and the Biſhop of Lincoln (Dr. Prettyman); the latter of whom (the memoirs ſay) "had, *for ſome time previous*, been engaged in Mr. Pitt's private inſtruction." But in this they are miſtaken: the Biſhop of Lincoln's firſt introduction to Mr. Pitt, was after Mr. Pitt went to Cambridge; till which time, he remained entirely under Mr. Wilſon.

Yours, &c. Inigo Swinfel.

Mr. Urban, *Wallington, April* 10.

THE epitaph noticed in p. 227, muſt be at *Chob*ham, or Cobham, not *Chop*ham. What "Vibrellatorum" means, I cannot find out: the "Mr." no doubt, is read *Magiſter*.

"*Woodſore*" I ſhould apprehend to be an error in the print, for Woodſtore: the part of the county about "Lingfield," at that time, abounding much in wood: but, I fear, their choir there now (though a Collegiate Church) is not remarkably good.

There may likewiſe be ſome trifling miſpriſions in the Cambridge Decrees, as "ipſe facto," for "ipſo facto, and "tunc cum ſevere puniendum," for "tunc eum. Then the Ordo, "tunc præfati conſtimentes commiſerint eum ſevere puniendum," will make it ſenſe.

"Infra gradum Baccalaureum artium," poſſibly need not be "Baccalaurei, though the laſt Grace ſays, "in ordinem doctorum."

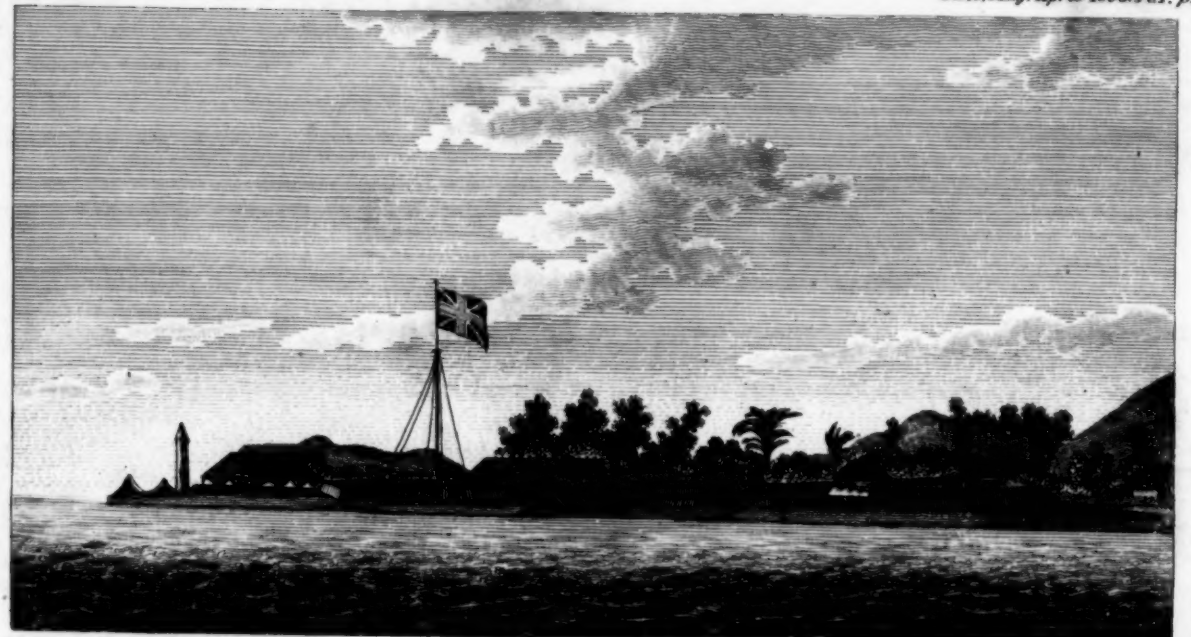
"Infra comitatum Cantabrigiæ," can hardly extend beyond the juriſdiction of the Univerſity, unleſs they had a power and controul over their own members, whereſoever they might happen to be.

Expecting to ſee theſe matters far better explained, I am, &c. D. C.

Mr. Urban, *Queen-ſtr. Cheapſide, April* 8.

IN my haſte to inform you where the Tubes or Trumpets for deaf perſons are to be procured, I wrote Bedford-ſtreet, Holborn, inſtead of Strand. Be ſo good as to rectify the miſtake, by inſerting they are to be had at J. George's, 422 Strand, two doors from Bedford-ſtreet. Joseph Jennings.

An



PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND; or, PULO PENANG.

An Expedition against the MOLUCCAS, *by the Squadron of* ADMIRAL RAINIER, *in* 1795. (*Continued from p.* 202.)

AT the commencement of the Dutch war in 1795, the firſt object of the Britiſh ſquadron in the Eaſt Indies was the reduction of Ceylon. The trade of this Iſland is cinnamon, which grows in great abundance; it alſo contains ſome mines of precious ſtones; but its chief importance is an excellent harbour, the only refuge on the Eaſtern coaſt from the violence of the winter monſoon.

When Ceylon had ſurrendered, a few troops were embarked on board the ſquadron of Admiral Rainier, to take poſſeſſion of the Moluccas, a groupe of iſlands Eaſtward of Celebes, rich in growth of nutmegs and cloves, the profits of which had long been enjoyed by the Dutch. The Swift ſailed from Madras near the end of October, laden with ſhot, ſhells, and other military ſtores; and anchored, after a tedious paſſage, at Prince of Wales's Iſland, in the Straits of Malacca, where we overtook the reſt of the ſquadron.

This ſettlement was firſt obtained from the King of Queda, who governs the oppoſite coaſt. He gave his daughter to Captain Light in 1786, together with the Iſland as her dower, which the Captain afterwards delivered to the Eaſt India Company. The ſcenery of this little Iſland is beautiful*; it is extremely fertile, producing herbs and fruits in the greateſt abundance: the pines are in ſuch plenty that they ſpring up in hedges; and beaſts of prey, which abound on the oppoſite Continent, are ſeldom met with. But the inhabitants are not always in ſecurity; I remember an enormous ſerpent, which was found in the fields twined about a buffaloe, which expired in its graſp; and I ſaw from the ſhip a crocodile lurking on the ſhore, which was driven away by the cannon of the fort, one of them having a ſhort time before carried off a child. Indeed, conſidering how much the inhabitants of this part of the globe are liable to ſuch diſaſters, expoſed to the wild beaſts in the woods, the ſharks and crocodiles in the waters, and the ſcorpions and other pernicious reptiles haunting their very houſes, we cannot juſtly envy them the perpetual ſummer of Aſia.

The laborious Chineſe here, as in many other places, are occupied in clearing away the woods, and cultivating the grounds; for the native Malays are too indolent to be thus employed. They alſo carry on a retail traffic with merchandize, which they receive annually from China.

It has been attempted to raiſe a plantation of ſpices here from the Moluccas; whether the ſoil and climate permit the experiment to ſucceed, I cannot learn.

The harbour is a ſafe and commodious refuge for ſhips returning from China, which may have ſuffered by the tempeſtuous gales frequent in thoſe ſeas. And here, owing perhaps to the agitation of phoſphoric particles, when the ſea is diſturbed at night by the oars of a boat, it appears as if the latter was ſurrounded by circles of fire; but the true cauſe of this phænomenon has never been ſatisfactorily explained.

While the ſquadron remained, the Swift was diſpatched on various little ſervices, as occaſion required. We firſt cruiſed among the Nicobar Iſlands in ſearch of a French privateer. Theſe Iſlands are on the Eaſt ſide of the Bay of Bengal; the natives are mere inoffenſive ſavages; we traded with them for pigs, poultry, and large green parrots, which we had in exchange for ruſty knives, and pieces of old iron. Some of them amuſed us by appearing with European articles ridiculouſly miſapplied; thus one wore a pair of ſpectacles in his cap, and another carried his fiſhing-tackle in an old peruke.

We ſailed in the object of our ſearch; but one morning, during our return, we diſcovered a neutral brig anchored ſo near the ſhore, that the over-hanging boughs at the edge of the woods almoſt prevented us from perceiving her, and at firſt cauſed us to ſuſpect that the umbrage was intended as a concealment: and perhaps they practiſed this ſubterfuge from the dread of an enemy; for it was recollected that the maſter of a ſmall trading veſſel being once narrowly purſued by a privateer, went in behind one of theſe Iſlands, and, finding a ſteep place, where the margin of the woods dipped into the ſea, he ran his ſhip on ſhore, and inſtantly collected a great quantity of leafy boughs, with which the veſſel was in a ſhort time ſo compleatly diſguiſed, that, when his enemy arrived, they paſſed him unheeded under a crowd of ſail.

Very

* See a view of it in Plate I.

Very ſoon after our return, the Admiral ſent us with ſeveral launches to the reſidence of the King of Queda, who governs that part of the Continent contiguous to Prince of Wales's Iſland. We had directions to treat with him for the purchaſe of cattle to ſupply the ſhips; and we anchored on the enſuing morning at the mouth of a rivulet, which led to the village where his Majeſty reſided. I accompanied the Captain in the pinnace, which, with the launches, proceeded at an early hour up this little meandering inlet, whoſe ſhores were prettily interſperſed with a variety of pleaſing objects; in ſome places a rich verdure covered the banks, in others they diſplayed the rugged face of a rock overſhadowed by the thicket; ſometimes we heard nothing but the ſcreaming of parrots, at others we were delighted with the gambols of the monkeys, which now and then chattered on ſuch ſlender twigs, that they ſeemed ready to drop into the ſtream. The weather was uncommonly beautiful, and the labours of the oar were aſſiſted by a gentle current. After we had for ſome time enjoyed this agreeable ſcene, our attention was ſuddenly attracted by a large animal, which was perceived baſking in the ſun on a low point of land formed by the winding of the ſtream. We loſt no time in loading our muſkets, and on our nearer approach diſcovered it to be a crocodile apparently watching for its prey. As this dangerous animal did not perceive us, we advanced towards it with caution, and the moment we were near enough for good aim we diſcharged our pieces; the creature appeared to be wounded, but it inſtantly ruſhed into the water, and diſappeared. It is ſaid theſe animals are ſo ferocious, that, when oppreſſed with hunger, they dare ſometimes to attack the tiger, ſeizing him when he approaches to drink, and dragging him into the water, where a fierce conflict enſues, which is uſually fatal to both. Others we afterwards obſerved, which from their colour reſembled at a diſtance the trunks of trees; when fired at, they inſtantly glided down the ſlippery banks, and gained the ſtream, except a young one, which had the ill-fortune to linger on ſhore till it was deſtroyed by a ſecond volley: when it ceaſed to ſtruggle, our men ventured to land, and it ſeeming perfectly dead, they brought it into the pinnace; but juſt as the oars were taken up to proceed, it extended its horrid jaws in a convulſive agony; and as we apprehended that the animal might revive, we were ſome moments in great alarm, but were ſoon convinced that it had no longer power to hurt us, and a muſket being thruſt into its throat put an end to our fears: it meaſured above 12 feet in length, yet ſome of them were conſiderably larger. In about two hours we arrived at the village, which conſiſts chiefly of bamboo huts; the Captain then waited on the Chief, who, in exchange for a few muſkets and a trifling quantity of ammunition, agreed to furniſh a ſmall number of oxen and a few baſkets of poultry, with which, after having taken ſome refreſhments, we returned to the ſhip. E. C.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Baſingſtoke, March* 17.

BY referring to your vol. LVII. p. 1152, you will find that an anonymous correſpondent had favoured your readers with ſome account of *Holy-ghoſt Chapel*, at *Baſingſtoke*. The writer mentions ſome inſcriptions to the memory of ſome of the antient and honourable family of the *Cufaudes*, which he had not the opportunity of tranſcribing. Had your Correſpondent made the attempt, he would have found it impracticable to obtain a complete copy of the moſt remarkable of the inſcriptions, as the ſtone on which it was inſcribed had for many years been broken, and the larger portion of it removed from the burying-ground of the chapel. Having been fortunate enough to diſcover the portion that was loſt, in a ſituation where the remaining inſcription is likely to be ſoon entirely defaced, (namely, as the threſhold of a houſe, where it is every day trodden upon) I have obtained a copy of the inſcription, that may be conſidered as exact, and pretty nearly complete. Perhaps you will have the goodneſs, Mr. Urban, to reſcue from oblivion this memorial of a family that has for many years been extinct, by inſerting it in your Magazine. It is accompanied by another to the memory of one of the ſame family, which, with the tomb on which it is inſcribed, is ſtill complete. The inſcriptions are in Roman capitals.

"In

" In piovs memory of
Simeon Cufavd of Cufavd in Hampſhire, 500 years
the poſſeſſion and habitation of gentlemen of that name
his predeceſſors; by Marie grandchild to Sir
Richard Poole Knight of the Garter cofen german
to K. Hen. 7 and to Margaret Covnteſſe of Salis-
bvry daughter to George Duke of Clarence mo
ther to his father Alexander Cufavd Eſquier
extracted from the Royall blood of the Plantage-
nets; who was a man of exemplary vertue and patience
in grievous croſſes, and who always lived religiouſly. He dyed
the 4 of Sepr 1619, aged 36.
And of
Francis his wife, daughter of that learned and
famous lawyer Richard Godfrey of Hendringham
in Norfolke Eſq^{r} who having 19 years been left
his ſorrowful widdow charged with
five ſonnes the deare pledges of their
mariage, Mathew John Simeon Francis and
Edward, left onely to her motherly providence
vertuous education and admirably providing
for them, left unto poſterity a bleſſed patterne
of conjugall love maternall affection and
domeſticke wiſedome equall to ye auncient and
beſt Chriſtian matrons, and ended her happy life
with a pious death the 17 of June 1638, aged 63.

Greatnes, with a modeſt eye
Looke upon thy deſtiny.
Patience, if thou ſecke to find
Thy maſter-peece 'tis here inſhrin'd.

" Here reſts
the body of John Cufaude of
Cufaude deſcended from the
ancient familie of ye Cufaudes
of Cufaude in the county of
Southampton Eſq^{r} who married
Anne Hunt one of the coheireſſes
to Roger Hunt of Chawton in
the county of Bedford Eſq^{r}
Hee dyed ye 23d of Nov. 1701.
Cujus animæ miſereatur Deus.
This monument was dedicated
to his memory by his
loving wife."

Among the portraits at *The Vine*, the ſeat of W. Chute, eſq. is a nun, ſaid to be one of the family of *Cufaud*, whoſe eſtate was purchaſed by the late Mr. Chute. And in the ſtudy hangs an illuminated pedigree of the Cufaudes, diſcovered by accident ſome time ſince, ſtopping the broken caſement of a cottage at Baſingſtoke. [Topographer, vol. I. p. 61.] J. J.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

IN "The Philoſophical Survey of the South of Ireland," publiſhed in 1777, and ſaid to be written by Dr. Campbell, is the following account of the monument of the Lord Bowes, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in Chriſt Church, Dublin.

Carefull Mothers, Widdows, Wives,
Here lies charactered your lives.
Well may we call it holy ground,
Where ſuch rare perfection's found."

" In the nave is a monument of Lord Bowes, late High Chancellor of Ireland. It repreſents Juſtice large as life, in a penſive attitude, looking at a medallion, with his Lordſhip's head in relief, which ſhe holds in her hand, weeping over it. The thought is a good one, and well expreſſed."

As Dr. Campbell does not give the inſcription, I ſubjoin a copy of it:

" Sacred to the memory of John Lord Bowes, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who died in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age, July 22, A. D. 1767. This monument is erected by his affectionate brother, Rumſey Bowes, eſq. of Binfield, Berks."

Can any of your correſpondents favour me with particulars of the Bowes family? The Chancellor was created Baron Bowes of Clonlyon; appointed Feb. 22. 1765, Lord Juſtice of Ireland, in the abſence of the Lord Lieutenant, and again June 11. 1766, together with Charles Earl of Drogheda, and John Ponſonby, eſq. His Lordſhip died in the government, July 22, 1767, when the barony of Bowes of Clonlyon became extinct.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Yorkſhire, April* 2.

ON the Yorkſhire coaſt, about 8 miles from Scarborough, is a ſmall

ſmall village of the name of Filey*, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen; it overlooks a beautiful bay, four or five miles in extent. On the North ſide the bay is ſhut in by an earthy high ſhore, and by a jutting rock, which runs out into the ſea not much elevated above the water, for a quarter of a mile, and is called Filey Brig. In the middle the ſhore is flat. Towards the South the Bay is bounded by a long range of ſteep white rocks, which extend in different promontories as far as Flamborough head. In October 1802, being in the neighbourhood, I rode on to ſee Filey; I arrived there late in the evening; a heavy rain with a land wind ſpent the night, and in the morning the rain and wind ſtill continued. The view of the Bay was then obſcure and curtailed. After I had traverſed for ſome time the brow of the ſhore and the ſand below, the weather at length brightened up a little, and a gleam of ſunſhine diſplayed the whole of this ſimple but beautiful ſcene. The pleaſure was ſoon paſt; for the rain came on again. I betook myſelf to an alcove in a garden, looking from the town upon the Bay, and ſheltered there; and, waiting for another gleam, I amuſed myſelf in writing verſes, (which the reader may ſee p. 387.) The place was quiet, and ſeemed almoſt deſerted: it was too late in the ſeaſon for any of the ſummer ſaunterers, and the male part of the inhabitants were abſent on their annual excurſion to the Yarmouth Fiſhery. "The wave tumbled alone on the coaſt." Finding the weather likely to continue uncomfortable, I left the place in the afternoon.

I have ſince viſited Filey in ſummer; then it appeared in all its beauty. To the cockney traveller who drives about to ſtare at things in the North; to the faſhionable loungers at ſuch a place as Scarborough; to the inhabitants of inland towns, who rattle away in what they call a pleaſant jaunt; in ſhort, to thoſe who have no tatte for ſimple pleaſure, and who find no enjoyment but in large companies, conſtant noiſe, and endleſs change of perſons and ſcenery, this place can have no charms: but to thoſe who poſſeſs a reliſh for the pure exhibitions of Nature, and take with them a little ſociety, this place ſeems well adapted as a ſummer retreat, for ſoothing the mind, and invigorating the body. The white rocks, the extenſive ſands, the fine curvature of the Bay, the ſnowy foam, and the ever-intereſting Ocean, aided by a bright ſky and warm air, form here an aſſemblage of objects exceedingly cheering and tranquillizing. On a mild ſummer's evening, while I have been rowed along the ſmooth waters of the Bay, and while I looked on the rocks and the coaſt, and the ſea all tinged with the rich and various hues of the ſetting ſun, I forgot for a time to envy the lot of the traveller who gazes on the ſuperior glories of the Frith of Edinburgh, the Bay of Naples, or the Port of Conſtantinople. T. S.

* This place has been partly deſcribed in vol. LXXV. p. 793.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 16.

THE following is an an exact repreſentation of the LIFE-PRESERVER, in caſe of ſubmerſion and ſhipwreck, invented by Mr. Daniel of Wapping; and here copied from the valuable and ſatisfactory Report made yeſterday to the Royal Humane Society at their Anniverſary Meeting.

The Machine or Jacket (which will go into a coat pocket) is compoſed of *water-proof leather*, prepared to contain air, and is inflated through a ſilver tube, by the wearer, in half a minute; it then ſupports the *head*, *arms*, and *body*, completely on the ſurface of the water.

On the 26th of laſt September, a great many people aſſembled on London Bridge and the River, to witneſs the trial of it.

Several perſons, thus equipped, jumped into the Thames from Mr. Daniel's boat, which was moored off Old Swan Stairs, about 4 o'clock, and floated through the centre arch of London Bridge with perfect eaſe and ſafety. Some were obſerved to be ſmoaking their pipes, and others playing the flute and French-horn. They then proceeded, without the leaſt accident, down the river, and landed at Gun-dock, oppoſite to Mr. Daniel's reſidence.

The advantages which individuals, thrown by accident or ſhipwreck into the water, muſt derive from being thus much on the ſurface, are very great; for, in the firſt inſtance, they are enabled to uſe their hands when any thing preſents itſelf to aſſiſt them; they alſo have it in their power to aſſiſt their brother ſufferers who may not be provided with a Life Preſerver, and, in all probability, may ſave their lives.

A SEAMAN'S FRIEND.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LVI.

"The ſcreech-owls ſeem to be ſettled in an opinion, that the great buſineſs of life is to COMPLAIN, and that they were born for no other purpoſe than to diſturb the happineſs of others." JOHNSON.

IN a late paper (No. XLV.) I adverted, but in a few words, to the ſituation and ſentiments of Complainers, a deſcription of men who ſeem to be entitled to a higher degree of reſpect, and whoſe good wiſhes I am deſirous of obtaining, that they may forward the principal deſign of all my lucubrations, namely, to introduce and preſerve good humour wherever it can obtain acceſs. The Complainers, however, are a very peculiar claſs, and, from the original conſtruction of their minds, are not to be addreſſed with the freedom we employ in other caſes, nor are we perhaps encouraged to form the ſame hopes of ſucceſs from our application to them. But as among them there may be ſome who are not quite irreclaimable, and ſome who in their lucid intervals are diſpoſed to liſten to both ſides of a queſtion, I am not without hopes that I may be the happy inſtrument of leſſening the number of profeſſed Complainers, and bring them over to the more tranquil regions of Contentment and Satisfaction.

The Complainers, or, as ſome have termed them, the Grumblers, are a very numerous claſs; and there is ſomething in their diſpoſition which is truly Catholic, for we find very choice ſpecimens of them, among all the ranks, profeſſions, trades, and occupations of mankind. Perhaps they are not ſo equally divided between the ſexes; but both, I humbly apprehend, can quote more examples than they could wiſh. The origin of grumbling I ſhall not enter upon, becauſe it would lead me into a very wide field of diſcuſſion, and into many diſputed points. It may be ſufficient, however, to ſay, that ſome miſtakes prevail on this ſubject: it has been alleged for example, that war and taxes are the principal cauſes of the increaſe of Grumblers; butt his is true only in a certain degree: war and taxes increaſe the number of temporary Grumblers; but that is not the claſs to be conſidered in this lucubration. Whatever is now advanced regards the race of permanent Complainers, whom no means can ſoften or ſatisfy, who add diſcontent to every morſel, and mix it in every cup of which they partake, and many of whom have much leſs to do with war and taxes than thouſands who fight and pay with great chearfulneſs. It has alſo been aſſerted, that grumbling ariſes from exceſs of neceſſary labour, and the fatigues of indiſpenſable induſtry. In anſwer to this, it may be ſufficient to announce, that permanent Grumblers are generally found among thoſe who know not what labour or induſtry mean. As to thoſe who are diſpoſed to confine grumbling to the poor, I ſha'l only ſay, if I may preſume to ſay ſo much without mortifying their pride, that they have not been accuſtomed to "move in the higher circles."

Without, therefore, entering further into the origin or cauſes of grumbling, I would proceed to ſome characteriſtics of the permanent Grumbler. He may be defined as one who is determined not to be pleaſed, and whoſe ſtudy it is to find fault, not only with all that exiſts, but with all that can be propoſed by any perſon but himſelf. That the genuine Complainer is moſt conſpicuous in affairs of politics, I am willing to allow; but the reaſon I apprehend is, that politics are the more frequent ſubjects of converſation, and therefore afford the Complainer more frequent opportunities than any other. But, if the political Grumbler be followed from the coffee-houſe to his family, it will be found that he is as averſe to contentment in the one as in the other. The reſentment he has begun upon account of a battle, will often be continued upon a wife or a ſervant; and the diſguſt he has received by reading of a ſpeech or a treaty, will not be found exhauſted when he ſits down to a dinner or a ſupper. His pleaſure is, to paſs from one ſubject of diſcontent to another; or, if by ſome chance an incident preſents itſelf with which he can expreſs no diſſatisfaction, it is received with a grin very little removed from a ſneer, and at beſt more expreſſive of wonder than gratification.

Of

Of political Grumblers, we had a few years ago a new ſpecies, who redoubled all their old complaints, added a great many till then unheard of, and fancied that all which was wrong in this country might be found right on the Continent. Our laws, government, religion, our trade and commerce, our lands and houſes, were ſo *complainable* in compariſon with thoſe of France, that, had all men been grumblers, an univerſal emigration might have been expected; even our follies and vices were not upon the genteel and lively ſcale of our neighbours, and the influence of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, was contemptible in compariſon with the effect they produced in that happy country. By ſome means, however, this ſpecies of grumblers became diſſatisfied even with theſe gay proſpects; either the habit of grumbling was too lively to be blunted by proſperity, or they met with certain aukward diſappointments in realizing their viſions; certain it is, they ſoon found it neceſſary to return to their accuſtomed pleaſure of complaining without the hope of redreſs; and, I am willing to think, have paſſed their time ſince in a very diſcontented and comfortable manner.

This claſs, however, in common with all permanent Grumblers, ſeems to labour under a miſtake, which it was the ſpecial purpoſe of the preſent paper to rectify. Averſe as I know all the claſs of diſcontents are to any thing in the ſhape of advice, eſpecially when that advice has a tendency to produce ſatisfaction, it muſt ſtill be ſaid, for the benefit of thoſe who are but yet initiated in the order, and may be brought back to good humour, that there is a wonderful degree of infatuation clinging to the uſual practices of permanent Grumblers; they adopt methods to relieve themſelves, which would at once render them miſerable, and deſtroy their entire vocation: they propoſe ſchemes for reformation as they call them; ſchemes for reformation in church, ſtate, in the learned profeſſions, in trade and commerce, in domeſtic policy, and in the domeſtic relations of huſband and wife, father and child.

All this they think not only reaſonable, but philoſophic; and they no doubt purſue ſuch ſteps becauſe they find them eaſy; for what can be eaſier than to complain, or to propoſe plans which have never been tried, againſt thoſe which have ſtood the teſt of experience? Of that which is good, what more eaſy than to ſuppoſe that ſomething might be better? What more eaſy to ſuppoſe than that happy men may be happier, that ſplendour may be increaſed, and that riches may be multiplied? Yet here is the grand miſtake into which the Grumblers fall: granting all theſe improvements to be as eaſy in practice as they are in theory, what would be the conſequence if they were to be adopted?

Has any Grumbler ſeriouſly conſidered this queſtion? has he ſeriouſly weighed the conſequences of a plan which would put a ſtop to complaining? or has he thought how the many thouſands of his fellow-grumblers are to be provided for, when that is taken away which conſtitutes the ſole buſineſs and pleaſure of their lives, which opens lips that would be elſe for ever ſhut, and gives an apparent activity to thoſe who would be elſe reckoned the moſt inert and uſeleſs of all human beings? Men who have eſtabliſhed a reputation by dint of diſcontent, ſhould ſurely of all others avoid any thing which, by leading to ſatisfaction, might deſtroy the proud diſtinction they have acquired.

I know that an impatience for reforms is ſometimes vindicated, by ſuppoſing that the Grumbler has ſome real cauſe for complaint; but this is never the caſe with the claſs who are the ſubject of this paper: they do indeed ſpeak as if they had ſuch a cauſe; but the removal of it, ſo far from adminiſtering ſatisfaction, only induces them to raiſe their murmurs to outcries, and fix them upon ſome other object with which they have very little connection. It is of the eſſence of grumbling, that it ſhould have no reaſonable cauſe from without, being entirely a property of certain minds, or rather of certain brains, upon which images have been ſomehow impreſſed which are not to be found in nature.

I would, therefore, beſeech the whole claſs of permanent Complainers, as they value the privileges of their order, and the ſole ſatisfaction of their lives, the only ſubject of their thoughts and converſation, that they would, in the midſt of their complaints, check any deſire for improvements which might tend to remove them. Some of them have been raiſe enough to ſpeculate upon a ſtate of ſociety on earth, in which nothing ſhould be wrong; but

but what would their miſerable fate be in ſuch a ſociety? Would any change be ſupportable that deprived them of all their comforts? Would any torture be equal to that which ſhould oblige them to confeſs that they were ſatisfied, and to put on the contented aſpect and ſmile of good humour? I hope it is neceſſary only to remind them of theſe facts, ſince many of them are men of ſenſe by pretext, and ſome philoſophers by courteſy.

In private life, where there is not much claim of the ſuperior kind, we find the ſame blind ſyſtem prevailing. Here the permanent Grumbler is perpetually changing his ſervants, in hopes of finding one who will give him no cauſe of complaint, without conſidering that either that ſervant muſt prove the greateſt plague he ever had, or that he muſt find out another vent for his predominant humour. This very vent, indeed, is perhaps an error in itſelf; for, when the quantity of diſcontent is exhauſted, how liſtleſs are the moments before it again accumulates! Grumblers with families, however, have many advantages over thoſe who have none; there is always a wife and children who are confined to the ſpot, and may receive not only their accuſtomed ſhare of diſcontent, but any ſurplus which may remain after the buſineſs of the ſhop and counting-houſe is over. A grumbling bachelor is, on the contrary, a miſerable object, until he arrives at the happy knack of turning his complaints upon himſelf; and then he may be conſidered as attaining a very high degree of perfection. More generally his practice is, to court the ſociety of perſons in the ſame ſituation, who comfort one another with a kind reciprocation of ill-humour, and a friendly exchange of irritation, which prevents any intruſion of contentment.

It is, indeed, peculiar to all claſſes of permanent grumblers to extend their complaints as far as poſſible. They are in this reſpect removed from the narrow-mindedneſs of thoſe who keep their complaints to themſelves, or ſeek to alleviate them by the ſilent ſources of conſolation. A true Grumbler begins with his family, which, if numerous, will be ſufficient to fill up the hours he is at home with a decent proportion of diſcontent. He has leiſure hours, however, and theſe he devotes to his friends and acquaintance, and never ſeems ſo happy as when he can interrupt their mirth, by contradicting every expreſſion of ſatisfaction and of thankfulneſs. But friends and acquaintance, however numerous, are yet inſufficient for his ſtock of complaining; and unhappy indeed would be his fate, if his country did not preſent itſelf, and other nations in connection with it. In complaining of theſe, his reſources are not only plentiful, but impartial; for he has as many faults to find with war as with peace, and I have known ſome very ingenious men of this claſs who have complained as bitterly of a thankſgiving as of a faſt day; nor can we wonder that their ill-humour ſhould be ſo extenſive and ſo endleſs, when we conſider that there are no exceptions whatever from their liſt of wrongs.

I have thus taken the liberty to offer a few hints, with a view to meliorate the ſtate of thoſe whom I have denominated the permanent or confirmed Grumblers. With reſpect to others who are only of the temporary kind, and flatter themſelves that they are ſo, becauſe they never complain without a cauſe, it is poſſible that they may derive ſome benefit by reflecting, that practices often repeated become habits, and that thoſe who have a complaint at hand upon every trifling occurrence, will ſoon learn to be diſpleaſed when they have no ſuch pretence. It may be alſo worth the while of both parties to conſider, as men of calculation, what is got by complaining. When we cannot appeal to any better motive, we may, I hope, be allowed to appeal to that of intereſt. In this light, it has, I think, been generally allowed, that complaining is one of the moſt unprofitable employments either of the tongue or pen. The Grumbler, indeed, flatters himſelf that he deſerves attention, but it is very rare that he has either hearers or readers; and ſuch is the unfortunate conſtitution of all profeſſed Complainers, that, however numerous they are, it is almoſt impoſſible to meet two who are harmonious in their murmurs, or who are capable of grumbling in concert.

Upon the whole, therefore, ſince there appears as little profit as pleaſure in this employment, thoſe who are but juſt begun to complain, and who do it rather from imitation than feeling, would probably contribute more effectually to their own happineſs, as well as that of thoſe with whom they are concerned, if they adopted a different ſyſtem, learned the ſubſtantial diſtinctions

tinctions between right and wrong, and between theory and practice; and, while they discovered many imperfections in human things, directed their affections and hopes to a state of being in which all shall be perfect and all permanent.

*** The Fragment of a Letter from a Superior Being is received, and will probably be used soon.

X. Y's Letter on "Old Women" will form the subject of the next Projector.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheadle, Stafford, March 21.*

THE season of the year approaching when we may hope to hear the welcome note of the Cuckoo, I am reminded of the natural history of that singular bird, which I read some years since in a periodical publication. I beg leave to give a curious particular, not mentioned in that entertaining relation, which furnishes a remarkable trait in the œconomy of the feathered tribe, *viz.* that when the foster-parents of the young cuckoo find themselves unable to supply the voracious appetite of their nurseling, they procure the assistance of their neighbours of the same kind. I have seen an instance in this neigbourhood of this feathered monster being occasionally fed by upwards of 20 Tit-larks. Another relation was given me by a gentleman on whose veracity I can fully depend, of a pair of Wagtails that had a young Cuckoo: they were observed accurately for five days, and it was found that only one pair were employed during the greatest part of the day, but early in the morning, and in the evening, 48 Wagtails were frequently counted, all employed in bringing food; no doubt 46 of these birds had families of their own to provide for, yet in charity spared a small portion of each day to assist a neighbour in a case of extreme distress. I should be glad if some of your numerous readers, curious in Ornithology, would attend to this, that it may be known whether it is common to all birds that nurse the Cuckoo, or whether it is confined to those small birds that feed on an article hard to be procured.

I should be happy to be informed, whether any successful attempt has been made to bring over to England the American Mocking Bird. I should suppose this not only practicable, but easy, as they are frequently reared in houses, and kept in cages. The most likely way to succeed, would be to bring them on board while nestlings; they will then live upon bread and water, or almost any food that is proper for an English Throstle. Those who have not heard the Mocking-bird, can have no conception of his great superiority of song: he seems the merry-andrew among birds, and the most serious and laboured efforts of the best performers appear to him only sport; he performs an antick dance to the sound of his own musick; like Jack-pudding too he seems to make game of his audience, for often when he has secured the attention by the most delightful warblings, he will stop suddenly and surprize them by the quack of a duck, the hiss of a goose, the monstrous note of the Wippoor-will, or any other unexpected sound: he possesses also the power of a Ventriloquist, in being able to deceive his hearers as to the direction of the sound. When he is not seen, and while his listeners are looking for the enchanter on the roof of their own houses, he is perhaps playing his antick tricks on the chimney-top of some house at a considerable distance. When, however, there are no spectators during the stillness of night, he lays aside his frolick, and pours his "love-laboured songs;" and surely, if there is fascination in sweet sounds, it must be in the song of this delightful bird, perched on the chimney-top, or on some tree near to the dwelling of man. He seems never to tire. During many a sleepless hour he has for me mitigated the severity of bodily pain, and blunted the edge of heart-piercing sorrow. Yours, &c. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, *April 4.*

A WAG of the 17th century represents the Chimney-sweepers in council, complaining and lamenting of the demolition of Cheapside Cross 20 years before, and in a learned conference, agreeing to petition the City of London to procure another Cross erected in its room, where they may stand and ply to be ready at call. They represent that they must "get a patent, to hinder the *Coffee men* from *sweeping their own chimnies*, saving the soot to mix with that hellish berry to colour their cursed liquor, and so depriving those of our own occupation who are deprived of their vailes, which they sold to the dyers and gained a fine benefit, it being very good both for the dying of blacks and all manner of sad colours." A petition is introduced, and a resolu-

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NORTH VIEW OF EPPING CHURCH, ESSEX.

SOUTH VIEW OF EPPING CHURCH.

tion ſigned by many thouſand maidens and virgins of the famous City of London, to help forward the deſign, to the beſt of their power, "provided they be in readineſs at call, to ſweep, cleanſe, and bruſh away the ſoot, duſt, and cobwebs, which through their abſence had engendered in their nooks and private corners."

That this petition had the deſired effect, of confirming the privilege of this uſeful claſs of artizans, is not to be doubted, when we read how much difficulty thoſe ſtruggle with who in modern times endeavour to counteract them by new inventions, but are reduced for want of encouragement to recommend by advertiſement *four* eſpecial mechaniſts, who have undertaken to execute their contrivance; a ſmall proportion to the encouragement of any laudable and uſeful invention!!! F. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Epping Academy, Eſſex, Jan. 9.*

EPPING Church is ſituated upon a conſiderable eminence, about two miles North of the town; it is rather of modern conſtruction, and moſtly built of brick. The North ſide of the tower is covered with a thick foliage of ivy, where the loquacious ſparrow neſtles in ſecurity; the clamorous inhabitant of deſerted caſtles hides his powdery pate; and the dappled ſtarling ſerenades his ſitting mate.

From the dates of a great number of the grave-ſtones, it appears that ſeveral of the inhabitants attained to very advanced ages, and that the air of ſo pleaſant a part of the country is conducive to longevity; this certainly is the caſe, from the number of old people now living in the town. There are two men, each of whoſe ages are upwards of 100 years: theſe centenarians ſeem to enjoy the uſe of their limbs and faculties, and may frequently be ſeen taking their diurnal walks, inhaling the refreſhing breeze. Thinking the incloſed drawings of the North and South view of the above-mentioned church, which were taken a ſhort time ago by H. P. Briggs of this academy, (aged 14) would afford ſome amuſement to a number of your numerous readers, induced me to tranſmit them, as the juvenile efforts of a riſing and promiſing genius, which if they ſhould be worthy engraving for your Magazine, their appearance will not only confer a degree of obligation, but an excitation to a farther emulation in the proſecution of this pleaſing art.

Yours, &c. T. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 22.*

"AN Old Correſpondent," p. 1107, ſeeks to revive an old and almoſt forgotten enquiry, reſpecting the origin of the *fleur de lis*, in the armorial bearings of the laſt monarchy of France; and however fruitleſs ſuch a controverſy may ſeem to the generality of readers, in the preſent ſtate of that diſtracted kingdom; to the Antiquary and Herald, I am perſuaded, it will appear neither impertinent nor unintereſting, as many doubtful points of Armoury depend upon the deciſion; to theſe, therefore, I dedicate this communication, in which I ſhall endeavour to combat the opinion of your correſpondent. In the firſt place, the opinions of the generality of French Armouriſts militate againſt it; and here I ſhall cite paſſages from two or three, as they are undoubtedly moſt qualified to judge of their own antiquities. And firſt Columbiere ſays, "The *fleur de lis*, or Lily, excels all other flowers in ſweet odour, fruitfulneſs, and tallneſs, and therefore ought to be called the Queen of flowers, and true hieroglyphic of Royal Majeſty." The Sieur Chifflet, who wrote a book upon the diſcovery of the tomb of Childeric I. at Tournay, A. D. 1653, ſays, from the circumſtance of a veſt having been there found powdered with golden bees, "That theſe bees were the original arms of the French Kings, and therefore his mantle was ſprinkled with them, according to the cuſtom of the after-ages; that in tract of time they were ill-pointed or engraved, and ſo miſtaken for *flower de luces*." The ſame pretext is advanced by thoſe Heralds who aſſign them three toads erected Saturn. The Rev. Father Mabillon, in his Treatiſe on the Antient Burial-places of the Kings of France, writes thus: "Philip the Auguſt was the firſt that uſed *a fleur de luce* for the counterſeal of his diſpatches. Louis VIII. and St. Louis followed his example; and at laſt the French arms were powdered with *fleur de luces*, till they were reduced to three

by

by Charles VI. Then follows a grand support to my opinion. "In the first and second race they had been ornaments of the crown; as that in the tomb of Queen Fredegonde, in the Abbey of St. Germain des Prez, is terminated by true *fleur de luces*, and the Sceptre by a Lily of the Valley." Vertot's Miscellanies, translated by John Henley, M. A. p. 98; London, octavo, 1723. Monsieur A. Boyer writes, "It was formerly the vulgar opinion, that Clovis having defeated the Roman army commanded by Syagrius, near Soissons, ordered a hermit to bring him some yellow Lilies which he saw in a neighbouring field, and the figures of which he placed in his buckler and standards, to preserve the memory of that happy event. Others say, this happened after the victory he gained afterwards over the Germans at Tolbiac, when, his soldiers having gathered some yellow *fleur de luces* to adorn their heads, that Prince took them also for his bearing, instead of the three crowns he bore before. Others have even pretended that the *fleur de luces* were brought down from Heaven by an angel, to the Hermit or Abbot of Joyenval, who presented them to Clovis. *But the most general, and indeed the soundest opinion is, that Louis VII. surnamed the Young, took them up first by way of allusion to his name of Loys, according to the antient way of spelling, and that for that very reason he was called Ludovicus Florus.*" Boyer's Grand Theatre of Honour and Nobility, p. 247; London, quarto, 1729. Wherever the word Lily occurs in the English, M. Boyer invariably renders it in French, *fleur de lis*; and in p. 245, speaking of flowers, "The *fleur de lis*, or Lily, is the queen of flowers, and emblem of royalty. It would appear partial to quote any particular *English* heraldic writers, as *all* so very decidedly make mention of the *fleur de lis* as a flower; and to quote passages from many, would swell this communication to an inconvenient length. That the *fleur de lis* was used as an ornament to crowns long before the Ango or Javelin of the Franks was thought of, cannot be denied; and there are not wanting authors* to affirm, that "the Lys were the principal ornaments of Solomon's Crown." Your correspondent's attempting to draw a conclusion from the arms of Cantelupe is fruitless, as I conjecture this bearing was taken up at the time our kings were pushing their conquests in France; and the obvious meaning is, that the leopards (the antient bearing of England) had begun, and would in the end totally swallow the Gallic *fleur de lis*. This explanation enters into the quaint spirit of the times, when it was usual for warriors to adopt such impresses on their shields, as might gain them the favour of the Prince they served. By consulting seals to antient deeds, and early visitation books, the pristine form of the *fleur de lis* will be ascertained; and it will be seen how much nearer it resembled the common Lily than it does now. In a long course of years painters made continually small and almost imperceptible variations from the original, till at length they brought it to its present form. In Heraldry, however, this is not uncommon, as may be seen in the Water Bouget, which it is impossible could as now painted hold any water; yet it has never been supposed that any thing else is represented but the yoke, wherewith antiently soldiers brought water to the camp. Let us, Mr. Urban, give credit to the opinion of so many sound Armourists and Antiquaries, and to what the custom of Heraldry, analogy to the Salique Law, and long tradition, join to confirm in opposition to such writers as Voltaire, who, whatever advances he may have made in other branches of Literature, certainly was not qualified to act as a judge in Antiquities.

Yours, &c. N. ORWADE, D.D.

* Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, 1661. Coates's Dictionary of Heraldry, 1749, in voce.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

I HAVE just been reading two accounts of China, but I wish much that all writers of countries would attend to facts; one saw Rice and Tea growing on the Banks of the Pecho; the other declares that in the whole province of Petchee, they know no more of the culture of it than we do in England.

There are many who must know which is the fact; and any information respecting the above will much oblige a constant reader.

VERITAS.

LET-

LETTER XXIX. ON PRISONS.

"Judge they that can: here I have rais'd to ſhow [muſt know;
A picture, which the world for yours
And like it too, if they look equally;
If not, 'tis fit for you, ſome ſhould envy."
BEN. JONSON.

MR. URBAN, *London, April* 19.

THE following letter, equally important in its object, and clear in its hiſtory, muſt command attention, and convey inſtruction. The conduct of the Gaoler of Lancaſter Caſtle affords a pleaſing inſtance of the advantages of proper and humane treatment, even of the moſt depraved and hardened criminal. It is alſo with pleaſure that I am enabled to add, from the beſt information, that conſiderable improvements in many Priſons have been recently effected, in conſequence of the letters of my friend to

J. C. LETTSOM.

LANCASTER CASTLE. *Gaoler, John Higgins*; ſalary 600*l.* out of which he pays three turnkeys. Fees and garniſh aboliſhed. When priſoners are convicted at Preſton or Mancheſter, and brought from thence to Lancaſter, the Keeper receives 1*s.* per mile, conduct money. Alſo when tranſports are removed to Portſmouth or Woolwich he receives the ſame ſum.

Allowance to debtors, *one ſhilling per week* in bread *.

Allowance to felons, ſix pounds of good wheaten bread, 10 pounds of potatoes, two pounds and a half of oatmeal every week, and half a pound of boiled beef, and a quart of broth on Sunday.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. *John Woodrow*. Duty, Sunday, prayers and ſermon; Wedneſday and Friday, prayers. Salary 50*l.* and from the Dutchy 4*l.* and from the Sheriff 15*s.* for his attendance on every Proteſtant malefactor who ſuffers death. Roman Catholics are attended by a prieſt of their own religion, who receives the ſame ſum from the Sheriff.

SURGEON, Mr. *Barendale*; ſalary 20*l.* and allowed for medicines.

Remarks. This CASTLE†, having firſt been built for a place of defence by the Romans, afterwards became the Palace or Feudal Reſidence of the DUKES of *Lancaſter*, and at an early period was converted into a *County Gaol*.

The ſituation is elevated and healthy. The Gaoler's houſe, which is a handſome building, and well ſituated for commanding a view of the ſpacious court-yard, fills up the ſpace between the gate-way and the well-tower to the right. The female debtors priſon is a room in the gate-way, and exactly over the entrance; their court-yard is in common with the men. The priſon for the female felons occupies the ſpace from the gate-way to the dungeon-tower on the left, and correſponds with the Gaoler's houſe towards the Caſtle-yard. It contains two night-rooms in the dungeon-tower, each 23 feet 9 inches, by 15 feet; a day-room under the infirmary, 15 feet 9 inches, by 18 feet; a waſh-houſe adjoining, 15 feet 9 inches, by 7 feet 6 inches; three night-cells under the infirmary, 8 feet, by 6 feet 6 inches; ſix ſmall ditto behind the new workſhops, 7 feet, by 4 feet 6 inches; ſix work-rooms, 15 feet 9 inches, by 11 feet; between the gate-way and the dungeon-tower, are two well-ventilated rooms for the ſick, 30 feet, by 21 feet.

The area of that part of the Caſtle-yard which is appropriated to debtors only, contains about 2792 ſquare yards. There is a large arcade on the Weſt ſide for exerciſe in wet weather; over it are ſix day-rooms, each 14 feet 9 inches, by 12 feet 3 inches. In a wing adjoining are three rooms, each 40 feet by 14 feet. That on the ground floor is uſed as a workſhop for debtors. In the well-tower are four rooms.

Front room, No. 1, 25 feet, by 11 feet 6 inches; back room, No. 2, 25 feet

* Adam Unſworth, a debtor in the Caſtle, by letter of the 19th of July, ſent with a petition to the Society for Small Debts, ſays, "Your petitioner is, and has been ſince his confinement here, in a ſituation wanting the common neceſſaries of life; and had it not been for the *well known goodneſs and humanity of the keeper of the Gaol*, he, as well as many others, would probably ere this have paid the debt of Nature."

† Its Britiſh name was Caerwirdd (caſtra viridia) Green Forteſs, from the verdure of the hill. Its preſent name is from *Lon* or *Loyn*, the name of the river, and *Caſtra*, a forteſs. Some derive it from the Britiſh *Llan*, a church, and *Caſtra* a forteſs; the church and caſtle forming one groupe of buildings.

feet, by 10 feet; tap-room, No. 3, (formerly the wine-tap), 20 feet ſquare; news-room, No. 4, 19 feet 9 inches, by 12 feet. In the gate-way tower are eight rooms. An apartment for the turnkeys, 31 feet 3 inches, by 12 feet 6 inches; over it a room for debtors called the Pigeon Box, 33 feet 8 inches, by 12 feet 10 inches: two reception rooms, where diſeaſed priſoners are put until examined by the ſurgeon, No. 1, 26 feet 6 inches, by 12 feet 5 inches; No. 2, 33 feet 8 inches, by 14 feet 6 inches; over the entrance is the antient Court-room, now occupied by the female debtors, 25 feet 8 inches, by 15 feet 3 inches. There is a narrow winding ſtair-caſe to the attic ſtory, where there are three rooms, *viz.* Conſtable Room, 33 feet, by 16 feet; Smuggling Room, 32 feet 1 inch, by 16 feet 5 inches; Pin Box, 33 feet 8 inches, by 13 feet.

Every debtor on his commitment pays 7*s.* 6*d.* towards coals, and 2*s.* for pots and pans. The magiſtrates formerly allowed a mop to each room; but, from the inſolence and extravagance of ſome of the debtors, it is now diſcontinued. When a poor debtor cannot pay for coals, &c. he generally does the ſervile work of the room in lieu thereof; and if he cannot immediately pay for a bed, he obtains half a bed on credit, which is occaſionally paid for out of the Charity Fund by the Keeper. When the number of debtors does not exceed 70 or 80, many ſleep in ſingle beds; but when more, they are under the neceſſity of taking a bed-fellow. At preſent there are only *three* ſingle beds in the whole of the debtors apartments.

There are excellent rules and regulations for the government of the criminal ſide of this priſon, which are printed and ſtuck up in different parts of the Gaol; and the worthy Chaplain is empowered to purchaſe, at the expence of the County, Bibles and common prayer books, for the religious inſtruction of the poor priſoners, at his diſcretion.

Of the debtors I was ſorry to obſerve only *two*, out of 76, attended prayers; though the following order is ſtuck up in various parts of the priſon, *viz.*

"At the General Quarter Seſſions of the peace, held at *Lancaſter*, in and for the ſaid county palatine of *Lancaſter*, the 15th day of July, in the 17th year of King *George* the Third's reign; *Whereas* it appears to this Court, on the repreſentation of the Keeper of the Gaol of the Caſtle of *Lancaſter*, that ſeveral priſoners in his cuſtody, being members of the Church of England, and having no lawful excuſe, make a common practice of abſenting themſelves from Divine Service performed in the ſaid Gaol, and miſbehaving themſelves during ſervice:

It is therefore ordered by this Court, that if any priſoner or priſoners confined in the ſaid Caſtle, (except Roman Catholics and Quakers) and having no lawful excuſe, ſhall abſent him, her, or themſelves from attending Divine Service within the ſaid Caſtle, or ſhall in any way miſbehave, ſuch priſoner or priſoners ſhall immediately be deprived of the county allowance, until further orders to the contrary. And it is *further* ordered, that the Treaſurer of the ſaid County Stock ſhall, immediately upon receiving a complaint from the ſaid Keeper againſt any priſoner or priſoners, ſtrike his, her, or their name or names out of his book, and forbear to pay ſuch priſoner or priſoners any more money until further order. KENYON.

N. B. Whereas many of the debtors of late have abſented themſelves from attending Divine Service; this is therefore to give them notice, that for the future the above rule of Court will be ſtrictly put in execution."

A ſpirit of reſtleſſneſs has been introduced into this priſon, as well as many others, by forming Committees of Aſſociation, or Secrecy, as they term it, and a correſpondence with the King's Bench priſon, by which they are led to believe, that the Gaoler has no controul over them, and ſometimes ſet him at defiance. It is an unfortunate circumſtance to be thus corrupted, and has cauſed an abridgement to the debtors of ſome of thoſe comforts which the liberality of this County had provided for them, and which their errors and diſtreſſes claim from the humanity of the virtuous and more fortunate part of mankind.

Charity Legacies to the Debtor Priſoners in Lancaſter Caſtle.

	£.	s.	d.
From Mrs. *Henrietta Rigby's* Executor, to 12 of the moſt neceſſitous and well-behaved priſoners, five ſhillings each, paid by the Mayor of *Lancaſter*, on the 1ſt day of March every year - - -	3	0	0
From Mrs. *Langton*, paid by *Laurence Rawſthorn*, eſq. each Aſſize - - - - -	2	0	0
From Sir *Thomas Gerrard*, of *Garſtwood*, paid by Mr. *Pinſick*, ſteward			

	£.	s.	d.
ſteward to the preſent family, due about 1ſt Auguſt	8	0	0
Paid under a decree of the Court of Chancery of this County, out of an eſtate in *Skermiſdale*, called *Sand*, late belonging to *Peter Latham*, deceaſed; diſtributed every Auguſt Aſſize, by the Truſtees of the ſaid *Peter Latham* or their order; paid by Meſſrs. *Greaves* and Co. of Preſton	6	0	0
By the will of *William Edmundſon*, of *Outhwaite*, half the rent of a field in *Scotforth*, purchaſed by the money left for ſuch purpoſe by the ſaid Will, paid by the County Treaſurer in bread.—N. B. This field is now (October 1805) in the tenure or occupation of Mr. *G. Marſhall*; and the other half of the rent is paid to the priſoners at Preſton	2	10	0
From Mrs. *Abigail Rigby's* Executors, paid by the Mayor of *Lancaſter* every St Thomas's day	2	0	0

All the wards are free; and poor debtors hire their beds from the Town, and pay from ſixpence to eighteen pence a week for the uſe of one.

There is a code of laws, or rules and regulations drawn up by a debtor for their government; a few of them are excellent, ſome more ſevere than any known law of the land. *Pillory*, and impriſonment in the *Iron Cage* are frequently mentioned; had there been ſuch a place, it could not have eſcaped my attention at my ſeveral viſits; and I am ſure the benevolent Keeper would never ſuffer one debtor to impriſon another. The 30th article prohibits any debtor from applying to the Keeper for a redreſs of his grievances!!! The 33d mentions a *market-day*, and the 35th a *pawn-broker's* ſhop in Lancaſter Caſtle; can any thing be more ridiculous and abſurd? The laſt article ſays, the Court ſhall be competent to hear and puniſh, on conviction, any offender guilty of any crime not ſtated in theſe laws and regulations. This, I think, muſt be allowed to be a ſweeping clauſe indeed.

The MALE FELONS part of the priſon conſiſts of four airy and well-flagged courts, each containing about 238 ſquare yards, for different claſſes of priſoners. Each has a ſhed and a day-room 21 feet 8 inches, by 12 feet 8 inches, with 16 cells to each, in two noble towers, making in the whole 64. Each cell is 8 feet 8 inches, by 6 feet 8 inches, and 8 feet high. Between the outer wall and day-wards, there is a ſolitary day-room for refractory priſoners, 21 feet 8 inches, by 12 feet 8 inches, and three ſolitary cells, ſeldom uſed; they are rather damp, 13 feet 5 inches, by 6 feet. Alſo a warm and cold bath. The boundary-walls of theſe four courts converge to a point, where the turnkey's lodge is judiciouſly placed, ſo that he has a compleat command of the whole; and priſoners may converſe with their friends under his inſpection, without being admitted into the interior of the Priſon; and ſtrangers may likewiſe ſee the priſoners without being incommoded. Every priſoner on the criminal ſide has a ſtraw mat, a ſtraw or hair bed, three blankets and a quilt, or coverlit, and receives one-third of his earnings; and the profit on their labour is ſometimes equal to their maintenance.

The *Bridewell* priſoners, and ſome of the felons, are kept in the Great Tower, which has a ſmall open court adjoining. In this tower there are two large rooms uſed as day-rooms and ſleeping-rooms. The firſt which is over the chapel is called the HOWARD, after that excellent man, and is 55 feet, by 26 feet. The other is called the *Quaker's room*, becauſe, it is ſaid, when thoſe people were ſo cruelly perſecuted in the 17th century, vaſt numbers of them were confined in it, 43 feet, by 25 feet; and three ſleeping-cells, each 10 feet, by 7 feet. The workſhops adjoining this court are, the Old Shire Hall for carding and ſpinning, 49 feet, by 25 feet; three ſhops for weaving, each 40 feet, by 14 feet; ſeven ſmall workſhops, each 9 feet 6 inches, by 9 feet; and the taſk-maſter's room and ware-room, each 14 feet 9 inches, by 12 feet 3 inches.

That part of the Great Tower, or Citadel, formerly called the Lungeſs, is now the chapel, 55 feet, by 26 feet, where there is a commodious gallery for the debtors, and ſeven ſeparate diviſions for the criminals, who are in claſſes, and out of ſight of each other. I remarked that the men and women felons were particularly clean at chapel, when I attended Divine Service, Wedneſday, 22d September, 1802; and was informed they were obliged to waſh their hands and face every morning before they receive their allowance. The whole number (90) were preſent except

except two or three employed on neceſſary buſineſs; their behaviour ſilent and attentive, and the countenances of the numerous priſoners ſhewed their love and reſpect to the Gaoler, Mr. *Higgin*, who to great humanity and firmneſs adds religious regards, which do him honour. I have in my poſſeſſion an addreſs written by him, which is printed and given to every criminal on his commitment, in which, among other good advice, he earneſtly exhorts them not to aggravate their offence, by the ſubornation of perjury; aſſuring them that, if convicted, their puniſhment is certain, without one ray of hope or mitigation.

In the excellent management of this priſon, which from its ſituation in a very populous and maritime County is ſeldom without atrocious felons, there is the moſt clear and demonſtrative proof, how much more* *humanity* and *firmneſs* operate to promote penitence and reformation, than *harſhneſs* and *ſeverity*; which, I have frequently witneſſed, make the criminal deſperate, and rather *harden* than *reform*.

The buildings for the convenience of the Gaol have added much to the appearance of the Caſtle, and in ſome parts are ſingularly conſtructed, without either wood, plaiſter, or arches; the whole, inſide and out, being finiſhed with hewn ſtone. The architect, Mr. Harriſon, (of whoſe profeſſional abilities the Caſtle of Cheſter will ſtand a laſting monument) has here availed himſelf with much judgment of the fine ſtone Nature has ſo plentifully provided in the neighbourhood; of which is thus formed one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt durable felons' gaol in this country.

The halls, and county offices, at the Weſt ſide of the Caſtle, in the uſe and ſtyle of building, do credit to the judgment and taſte of the gentlemen† who promoted them; and it is an addition to the ſafety and convenience of the gaol, that the approach to them is removed out of the Caſtle-yard.

The front of theſe buildings is a beautiful and regular piece of Gothic Architecture. They conſiſt of a County and Crown hall, grand and petty jury, and record room, with offices for the Prothonotary, Clerk of the Crown, &c. &c. all covered by connected roofs, ſo that the water is conveyed from them into a general reſervoir in the Caſtle-yard, for the uſe of the priſoners.

In both halls, the bench, the bar, and the auditors, are placed in full view of each other, as in every other Court of Juſtice they ought to be. This is effected by leaving an area behind the bar, and raiſing the audience one above another upon broad ſteps, in the manner of the Greek and Roman Theatres; thus at once producing a general accommodation, and in a great degree free from the preſſure of crowds, conſtantly experienced in courts, where the bar and the floor are on the ſame level.

This, I preſume, likewiſe in a great meaſure prevents the noiſe and diſturbance ariſing from the converſation, carried on by thoſe who can neither ſee nor hear the buſineſs of the courts, and are concealed from the view of the Bench, as in the old halls, and moſt other Courts of Juſtice.

The County Hall is a ſemi-polygon, ornamented with light and handſome Gothic columns, that ſupport a groined roof, and capable of containing near *ſixteen hundred* people; and the Crown-hall is a ſpacious oblong, likewiſe in the Gothic taſte; and in it there is a commodious gallery for the accommodation of the ladies. Great attention has been paid to the convenience, light, and air, of the halls, and to prevent as much as poſſible any echo from confounding the voice. The Grand Jury Room is circular, large, and convenient; and the windows command a fine view of that ſtupendous range of *Weſtmoreland* and *Cumberland* mountains, which ſurround the Lakes. The New Terrace alſo, which forms one of the approaches to the halls, affords the ſame grand and delightful proſpect.

The County Hall is ſupported by maſſy pillars, forming a noble arcade, the foundations of which are *eighteen* or *twenty* feet deep, where the moat

* Of the 90 felons, &c. not one was in irons, though there was one committed for a double murder, but of which he was afterwards acquitted. And at my laſt viſit (October 1803) not one of the 58 was in irons; they were all uſefully and peaceably at work. There are irons provided for the refractory, but I never ſaw any uſed. Such is the force of example.

† Amongſt the foremoſt of whom was *Lord Chancellor Appley*, afterwards Earl *Bathurſt*.

round

round the Castle antiently was. This arcade will be very useful at the assizes to walk in (especially in bad weather); for a number of idle people are drawn together at that time, who frequently crowd and disturb the Courts where there is no other place to shelter under but the halls. Within the arcade is an arched room, which may be made use of as a guard-room, &c. for the County or other Militia. At present the arcade and room adjoining are occupied by the joiners.

These buildings, together with the New Chapel in the Great Tower*, make it one of the most commodious and healthy County Gaols, as well as the finest groupe of Castle building in the kingdom; the style of the new erections being all carefully adapted to the old parts, or to the manner of building at the time they were supposed to be done; and they have this advantage over many of the same kind, that, from the solidity of their construction without timber, they will be little liable to be destroyed either by Fire or Time, two of the most destructive agents.

The *ground* in front of the new halls being laid open, very much improves this side of the Castle; and since the judgment and liberality of the Magistracy have so far improved this antient structure, it is most ardently to be wished that it may be extended to the removal of the old houses and cottages in front, which so much block up and disgrace that magnificent example of Gothic Architecture, the GATE-WAY TOWER, as well as other parts of the old and new buildings.

The humane surgeon, Mr. Baxendale, is frequent in his visits, and particularly attentive to the sick prisoners; he makes a regular entry, in a book kept for that purpose, of the state of his patients.

Convicts for transportation have not the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. The Act for the preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors are conspicuously hung up, and the prison exceedingly clean. Prisoners 22d September, 1802: debtors 76; felons, &c. 90. 24th October, 1805: debtors 74; felons, &c. 58; lunatics 5.

Earnings of the Crown Prisoners, clear of every expence attending the system of labour.

		£.	s.	d.
1779.	Year ending in June	108	13	4½
1800.	Same - -	267	8	6½
1801.	Same - -	238	14	0½
1802.	Same - -	287	1	9½
1803.	Same - -	318	15	11
1804.	Same - -	274	6	2
1805.	Same - -	184	10	4
Paid to the Treasurer of the County		£.1764	10	2½

Excellent as this Gaol is, there are alterations which would considerably improve it, and which I beg leave respectfully to suggest. First, a private way for the Keeper into his seat in the chapel, would be much better than through the common door, for very obvious reasons; and this might easily be made by a little alteration in the present arrangement of the seats.

Secondly, The place where the boiler now stands, in the room under the Shire-hall, is dark and inconvenient. There is a large space of ground unoccupied near the first ward, which would admit of a good kitchen, and a few rooms for lunatics, or work-shops, which might be aired by the kitchen flue; and by this small addition, a greater degree of separation might be obtained during the hours of labour.

Thirdly, There is no place where a person in a deranged state of mind can be kept separate from the other prisoners. At present there are five lunatics, two of whom are furiously mad. From the want of proper places to keep them in, the personal safety of the Keeper and his turnkeys are greatly endangered. It appears a very desireable object that people of this description should be kept in an hospital, where, by medical aid and proper treatment, they might be rendered more comfortable than the regulations of a Gaol afford.

Of the *Workhouse* here I can say nothing which will give you pleasure; the same want of religious attention and cleanliness I have so often lamented, prevails.

LANCASTER *Town Gaol*, is a room under the stairs of the Town Hall, 15 feet

* The high turret on the great tower has obtained the name of *John o'Gaunt's* chair. I had the curiosity to go up and sit in it: from hence there is a very grand and extensive prospect of the adjacent country.

8 inches

8 inches, by 11 feet five inches; and 8 feet 10 inches high. A fire-place and two barrack bedſteads, and a window about three feet ſquare. The door has an aperture of 12 inches ſquare, and over it on a ſtone tablet is inſcribed, *Executio juris nulli facit injuriam*, 1669. Priſoners are ſent here before examination. When a debtor is in cuſtody on a Borough proceſs, the officer is under the neceſſity of keeping the priſoner in the Town Serjeant's houſe until the buſineſs is ſettled.

Priſoners 20th September, 1802, none. 24th October, 1805, none.

Adieu, my dear friend; and believe me ever gratefully yours, &c.

JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettſom, London.

MR. URBAN, *April* 9.

I HAVE read more than half of Mr. Faber's firſt volume, and admire his deciſion and the definiteneſs of the principles he lays down; whether he can always bear them out, I know not: I think he is rather verboſe and tautologous, and perhaps in ſome inſtances too poſitive in his analyſis of the ſyſtems of his opponents, but upon the whole he ſeems to have a very good argument. The idea of dating the Papal and Mahometan apoſtaſies together in 606 is a remarkable ſynchroniſm: but will it do to reckon ſolar years of 365 days, by lunar years of 360 days? His references to Mede and Newton are to me very difficult to find out. I have a very good edition of Mede in one volume folio; and he refers to Mede, volume one or two. I have an edition of Newton in three volumes, and I fancy his edition is only in two. He ſpells Granville Sharp with an *e* at the end, and refers to his newly-publiſhed little book in ſuch a way as I cannot make out.—I have lately been reading with a good deal of ſatisfaction a Commentary on the Revelations, by Bryce Johnſton, D. D. a Scots miniſter lately deceaſed; he ſticks to the old reckoning of 756 for the commencement of the 1260 years, which he reckons *lunar*, and writes off 17 to bring them to *ſolar*, which reduces them to 1243, and comes down to 1999. I do not remember that Mr. Faber ever quotes this work; but I cannot help wondering to ſee men of learning, competent judges, take up with ſuch tranſlations as *Tares* for ζιζανια; *Beaſts* for ζωα; *Taxing* for απογραφη; *Vials* for φιαλας; and the like; when it ſeems a conceſſum that *Darnel*, *Living-creatures*, *Enrolment*, *Bowls*, are much more analogous to the idea of the original. E.

MR. URBAN, *April* 10.

IN Debrett's Perrage, vol. II. p. 633, it is ſaid, "The anceſtor of the noble family of Loſtus, was Adam Loſtus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Archbiſhop of Dublin. He was ſon of Edward Loſtus, eſq. of Swineſhead in the county of York, *by Queen Elizabeth.*" As there is no intimation of this connection in the Iriſh Peerages by Lodge or Archdall, muſt we not conclude there has been ſome omiſſion in the MS. or printed copy of Debrett's, and that we ſhould read ſomething like, "*and was much noticed and patronized by Queen Elizabeth,*" which was really the caſe; "for receiving a liberal education in the Univerſity of Cambridge, he appeared to advantage before Queen Elizabeth at a public acting, performing his part as a florid orator and ſubtle diſputant, which ſo engaged her Majeſty's approbation of his early abilities, joined to a comely perſon and addreſs, that ſhe encouraged him to proceed in the courſe of his ſtudies, by a gracious promiſe of his ſpeedy preferment." She ſent him chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, and nominated him ſoon after Archbiſhop of Armagh 1561, with the Deanery of St. Patrick *in commendam*; and 1567 he was tranſlated to the See of Dublin, appointed keeper of the Great Seal 1573, Lord Chancellor of the kingdom 1578, in which high office he continued to his death, 1605. Archdale, vol. VII. p. 249-251.

Hiſtory talks much of Queen Elizabeth's coquetries, and her partiality to one or two lords of her court; but this is the firſt bleminſh of intrigue caſt on the fair fame of the Virgin Queen.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *April* 12.

THE ſtatute printed laſt month, in p. 227, is the ſtrongeſt proof that *corporal* puniſhment was inflicted on the ſtudents at Cambridge in Queen Elizabeth's time; and with them the ſtatutes of the ſiſter-univerſity kept pace till 1642. Whitgift was half a Puritan; and can we doubt his ſpirit obtained in the Oliverian times, notwithſtanding the mighty buſtle made about

about the possibility of Milton's being *whipt* after his admission to the University in the year 1624? The evidence of such punishment obtaining at Oxford in the seventeenth century is undeniable. See Warton's note on Milton's poem to Deodati. Poems, p. 432. Dr. Johnson construes Milton's "*more than threat*," into *punishment*. Lives of the Poets, vol. I. p. 124; no less than *whipping* by Dr. Bainbridge, master of Christ-college. Warton's life of Bathurst, p. 158, from Aubrey's MSS. Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 15.

SOME time past I had a conversation with a gentleman of acknowledged literary merit, on the method usually pursued by persons in the habit of reviewing new publications; when we determined that it was most candid and honourable to give no general character of the work, but to compel the Author to praise and condemn himself by quotations from his own pages. When a Reviewer pronounces dogmatically, without supporting his opinions by proofs, whether the decision is favourable or otherwise, the reader cannot be fully satisfied that the Censor has actually *read* the publication he praises or lashes. These observations originate from a Review, in p. 145, of "Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M. A. &c."

To those who are in the constant practice of reading Mr. Urban's valuable pages, corrections of preceding errors are familiar. Numberless favours of this kind are conferred in almost every recent volume. Why then should the corrections of Sir W. Musgrave, R. O. Cambridge, Mr. Fenn, Mr. Gostling, Sir John Cullum, Mr. Tyson, Mr. Clitherow, Lord Dacre, Dr. Lort, Mr. Disney, Sir James Burrows, Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Cole, &c. &c. addressed to Mr. Granger after the publication of his Biographical History of England, be unacceptable to the possessors of that work, especially as your Reviewer contradicts himself, and asserts that some particular suggestions were not wholly attended to; and adds, that circumstance shews the inefficacy of such correspondence, which neither "*the Author nor his Editors think it worth while to attend to.*" If neither the Author or Editors have hitherto attended to the corrections and correspondence alluded to, the writer of this article has done an acceptable service to the admirers of Granger in laying it before them, not from blotted papers, but from a respectable volume, arranged in the strictest chronological order by Mr. Granger himself, and carefully preserved for use, in the edition he expected to have superintended, had he lived. After the death of that gentleman, his relatives sold a vast collection of MSS. and the above volume of letters to Mr. W. Richardson, who has had them in his possession upwards of 20 years; consequently no person whatever can have had access to them. In confirmation of this, I beg leave to quote part of a letter addressed to me by a gentleman, who has greatly and benevolently interested himself in favour of Mr. Granger's surviving brother. (See Gent. Mag. Oct. 1803, p. 895.) "Having just read the volume of Letters to and from Mr. Granger, and the other Miscellanies, I may inform you, that the book has afforded me a good deal of *information* and agreeable *amusement*; I dare say it will be an acceptable work to the publick, *and particularly to those* who are acquainted with the Biographical History of England."

Upwards of 60 pages of this work consist of letters addressed to various eminent persons by Mr Granger, soliciting for information *before* he *commenced* printing, and others addressed to him by Thomas Davies (celebrated by Dr. Johnson for his lively manners and honesty) during the time the Biographical History was *in the press*. In what way could the author or preceding editors use those or the complimentary epistles of the Duchess of Portland, or the exculpatory ones of James West, esq. from an unjust accusation relating to Mr. Granger? The corrections and information sent to the author extends to hundreds of particulars, which could not possibly be incorporated into the Biographical History without a total change in the plan of that work. I beg leave to introduce an instance or two. The pedigree of the Paules, sent by James Clitherow, esq. the expences of the Duke of Somerset, temp. Edward VI. by Mr. Fenn, and numerous *descriptions of scarce prints* and *portraits*, with *anecdotes collaterally collected*.

Capt. Baillie's account of his engravings

gravings, and Pennant's, Maſou's, and Groſe's Letters could not be uſed, as each relate to their own purſuits. Thoſe from Lords Holland, Ilcheſter, Apſley, Mr. Huddesford, the Rev. Thomas Davies, &c. &c. are intereſting; but it would require ſome *contrivance* to blend them with the matter of the Biographical Hiſtory, though they are almoſt all connected with the ſubject.

Having thus vindicated my recent publication by facts, I remain

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° XCVI.

YORK (1790).

SO ardent was my deſire to ſee the Cathedral, on entering the City, that all thought of ſeeking accommodation and refreſhment was entirely forgotten; and I repaired with the utmoſt haſte to the fabrick. My mind, full of the moſt ſanguine deſire to behold the wonders in expectation, hurried me on; and, at paſſing into the Church at the South door, what with the impreſſion of the moment, and the ſight before me, where architectural ſpace, and one univerſal glow of "pale religious light," the "full-voiced choir" chaunting their daily oriſons, I by an involuntary impulſe fell proſtrate on the pavement. May I aver, each ſenſe gave way, and I cloſed my eyes, full of the enchanting delirium! Would I then had waked no more! the increaſing cares of life had been unknown—the bitter cup of unſucceſsful hope had been untaſted!

After indulging in every gratification that Antiquaries know, in viewing the Cathedral (the deſcription in its due order), I prepared for the regular ſurvey of the City, commencing my notes and ſketches at Micklegate.

It may be premiſed, that the walls and gates, nearly encircling the City, are very entire, and well kept or repaired; and, by conſulting the plan of the place publiſhed by Drake 1736, the general form is that of a ſquare, excepting the North-weſt extremity, where the line runs irregularly. The river Ouſe takes its courſe through the heart of the City. To the South-eaſt there is not any wall, that part ſeeming to have owed its ſecurity to the Foſs-river on this point; the Caſtle defending attacks from the South, and Laythorp poſtern and bridge from the Eaſt. St. Mary's abbey occupies the North-weſt extremity of the walls, and the Cloſe of the Cathedral takes up the North angle of the walls.

Order of the Sketches.

Micklegate. This grand entrance from the South or London road ſtands near the Weſt angle of the walls. An avenue, or ward, flanked at the angles with circular hanging turrets, an arch of entrance, which is pointed *, leads to the Gate itſelf. This gate is ſquare in plan, with circular towers at the angles, embattled, wherein are placed ſmall ſtatues of warriors, &c. The archway to the elevation is circular, and ſuppoſed Roman. The height of the building is great, being made out in three ſtories, on which are various ſhields with arms, &c. The deſign, taken altogether, is remarkably noble and impreſſive, and may be ſaid to rival the triumphal arches of Greece and Rome; Micklegate bearing the features of Engliſh warlike pride, while the others preſent that oſtentation in architecture ſo peculiar to thoſe countries to which they belong. On the right of the ſtreet leading to this gate is St. Thomas's hoſpital, a curious building, but lately much modernized in the lines. Taking my courſe to the right, round the exterior of the City walls, they being flanked at certain diſtances between gate and gate with circular and ſquare towers, I came to Sheldergate poſtern. This gate is erected by the Ouſe, which interſects the line of wall. This deſign appears now as being reduced to little more than a pointed archway, and a hanging turret on the right. Croſſed the river Ouſe; the wall in continuation, where is Caſtlegate poſtern; a plain archway, with a large tower attached. The view extremely fine: this gate to the left, in the centre (diſtant) the ſpire of St. Mary's church, and to the right Clifford's tower, or the keep of the caſtle. Proceeding round the outworks of the Caſtle, and having croſſed the Foſs-river, I came to Fiſhergate poſtern; a ſimple archway, wall embattled; on the left a large ſquare tower with buttreſſes, &c. Standing within this gate, a pictureſque view is had of the City, the Cathedral coming in as the principal object. The next gate occurring is Old Fiſhersgate bar. The deſign, though plain, is grand in

* Not circular, as given in a late engraving of this ſubject.

effect.

effect. A large archway; above, a pointed three-turned head compartment, containing a ſhield with St. George's croſs; on each ſide large buttreſſes, having poſtern doorways. This gate and doorways ſtopped up. The view taken here is charming to the curious eye, without one modern diſcordant particle to diſtract obſervation. On the right of the gate, and to the left, a long continuation of embattled wall, ſquare and round towers, &c. In the fore ground the Foſs and highway. Walmſgate bar then attracted my notice, being the entrance to the City from Hull. The deſign complete. An avenue, or ward, with a pointed archway ſpringing from columns, two hanging turrets, &c. lead to the gate; it is ſquare in the plan, and flanked with circular towers. Over the City wall, on the right of the gate, the towers of the Cathedral are ſeen in the diſtant view. Near this gate on the Hull road is St. Laurence's church; on the church-yard wall are laid two whole-length ſtatues, brought evidently from another ſituation, perhaps niches in ſome deſtroyed edifice. One of the ſtatues is St. John with the Lamb; the name of the other doubtful. The ſculpture fine. Againſt this wall there is ſtuck the upper half of another ſtatue, fine workmanſhip alſo. Laythorpe poſtern and bridge, in rotation, may be cited as good pictureſque objects. The arches of the bridge are pointed, with piers between each. At the end of the bridge, paſſing into the City, is the poſtern; a lofty building with a pointed arch-way, buttreſſes, &c. The ſcene, in continuation, gives ſome fine wall towers; and over them riſes the tower of St. Cuthbert's church. I then came to Monk bar. A noble deſign, with an outer ward, flanked with hanging turrets, and having a circular archway, denoting its great antiquity. The gate, or bar, is flanked with circular towers, and riſing in four ſtories. The ſecond ſtory is uncommon, having a Pointed-arch front, headed with battlements, and decorated with niches, ſhields with arms, &c. projecting from the main building. To the battlements to the flanking towers are placed ſmall ſtatues, &c. The laſt gateway that occurs is Bootham Bar. This work has alſo the outer ward, with a pointed arch-way, hanging turrets, &c. The gate itſelf in plan is ſquare, with hanging turrets at the angles; but is not on ſo grand a ſcale as Micklegate, or Monk Bar, though, in their general forms, there is much ſimilitude. Bootham bar enters the City from the North road. At ſome paces from Monk's Bar is Monk's Bridge, leading to the Scarborough road. This bridge, though of plain work, is well deſigned: having three Pointed arches, piers, riſing parapet, &c. Taking a poſition in the grounds on the other ſide of the bridge, the ſcene becomes impreſſive; in the fore-ground the bridge, and in the diſtance a general North Eaſt view of the Cathedral. Leaving Monk Bar, and following the courſe of the City wall, to the right another pictureſque view is obtained. The wall in the fore-ground; and behind it, riſing in majeſtic ſtate, the North-eaſt aſpect of the Cathedral and Chapter-houſe. As the objects in this view approach near the eye, all is diſtinct and intelligible.

Having thus gone the circuit of the external lines of the City, I proceeded to enter therein at Micklegate, to explore the curious remains ſtill ſeen on every ſide; but, before I come to explanation, I think it neceſſary to refer my readers to two letters introduced in this Miſcellany; one in vol. LXX. p. 1123, and the other vol. LXXI. p. 786. The firſt writer, in a manly and dignified ſtrain, comments on the application about to be made at that time to Parliament by the Magiſtrates for *leave* to pull down the walls and gates of the City. The other Correſpondent, by a whimſical turn of thought, compares theſe foes of antient grandeur to ſo many "ſtone eaters," who were under a barbarous agreement to devour, in a ſtipulated time, all the ſurrounding bulwarks of York's warlike renown. How this buſineſs has ſince terminated I have ſtill to learn, though I dread the inveſtigation. 'No news is good news;" therefore I ardently pray the Anti-antiquarian plot may fall to the ground, with the credit of thoſe who firſt ſet about ſuch a reprehenſible undertaking.

Coming into the City at Micklegate, I found on the right Trinity Church; the gateway leading into the precinct exiſts, and is curious. The arch is Pointed, and ſprings from piers; buttreſſes placed in an angular direction are attached to the angles of the walls. This deſign is miſerably diſfigured by huts, built within and above the arch.

Farther

Farther up the High ſtreet, I meet, ſtuck in the tower of St. Martin's church, the lower part of a baſſo relievo; whereon was left two figures from the feet upwards to the knees, and between them a child. The attitudes and draperies good. While ſtanding on the ſuppoſed ſite of the Roman imperial palace, near the South-weſt extremity of the City walls, now common garden-grounds, I ſaw dug up by the workpeople a ring and two fibulæ (one with an imperial head). Theſe curioſities are in my poſſeſſion. One bridge is built in a centrical part of the City, and has ſomething of a ſuperior caſt in its conſtruction; therefore, long may it endure one of this City's glories, antient glories in architectural fame! The arches are Pointed; the centre one is of a prodigious ſpan and height, nearly equal to (perhaps exceeding) our Black-friars centre arch. The other arches diminiſh gradually as they advance towards the land. Over the Weſt arch adjoining the centre one is a very curious building, called the Town-hall. Excepting the centre arch, and the adjoining Eaſt one, all the reſt have houſes reared over them, giving ſome idea of old London Bridge. The two arches clear of the buildings have had ſet up, inſtead of appropriate ſtone parapets, paltry modern iron railing. The exterior of the Guild-hall next the river is magnificent; deſigned much in our Weſtminſter-hall manner, with butteſſes, lofty windows containing rich traceries, &c. On the face of a projecting part of the elevation is a large water-gate. Sorry I am I cannot ſpeak of the interior, having no note or ſketch on this head.

On the South-weſt angle of the City walls, bordering on the precincts of St. Mary's abbey, is a tower projecting from the wall in eight cants, or ſides; and, if the continuation of the ſides of the tower were remaining, the whole exterior muſt have ſhewn twelve ſides, forming the geometrical figure a duodecagon. This work is called "The Roman Tower." Perhaps the baſement is of Roman conſtruction, while the upper part, which externally has loop-holes, they internally widening into large and lofty pointed windows, is, from theſe particulars, of a date ſome centuries later. It is, however, a valuable remain. In the diſtant view, taking this tower in the fore-ground, is ſeen the North ſide of St. Mary's abbey-church, and beyond St. Olave's church.

St. Mary's Abbey. The principal part of theſe remains ſhew the havocked Weſt front, and the North ſide of the nave of the church. Of the Weſt front, there is part of the Weſt door-way, the line in continuation to the North, with a portion of the Weſt window, the window to the North aiſle of the nave, and the termination of the front, which is in an octangular form. Little is left of the Southern half of this front. The whole is highly decorated, the height being made out in three tiers, full of receſſes, with columns, arches, pediment finiſhings, &c. The execution of the work is in the moſt perfect ſtyle, and the ornaments of leaves and flowers that have eſcaped the all-deſtroying hand of Man, as ſharp and true, as if freſh from the immediate ſtroke of the chiſel. The admirers of this remnant of chaſte architecture who know the imitative art are unbounded in its praiſe, and ever on the alert to catch ſome new-diſcovered particular, unnoticed before, to treaſure up in their portfolios, as a ſomething all beauty and all charm! What work is traced on the North ſide of the nave ſtill carries on the admirable taſte of the Weſt front. Well I remember, when full of the enthuſiaſm of beholding gates, towers, churches, and a thouſand ſubjects exciting an Antiquary's regard, I made my attempt at ſketching the view of this ruin; my animation was vivid, my efforts not without ſucceſs. In the fore-ground, the Abbey; on the left, St. Olave's Church; on the right, and ſomewhat in the diſtance, the City wall, Roman tower, &c.; and in the extreme diſtance the Cathedral.

In the Mint-yard is a fine crypt of four aiſles, made out by columns, ſupporting ſemi-circular arches. In a nich in the wall is a whole-length ſitting figure. In the yard of a houſe in Aldwark is a baſſo-relievo, brought from St. Helen's, on the wall; whereon is a half moon encircling a heart; over, the word "PERCE." The approach to the Caſtle is a commanding view; on the left, the gate of entrance, and on the right, Clifford's Tower. The porch on the South ſide of St. Margaret's Church, which is ſuppoſed to have been brought from the deſtroyed hoſpital of St. Nicholas, without

out the walls, is of Saxon work; it is not only the moſt curious, but the richeſt performance of the kind left among us; thoſe at Glaſtonbury, Malmeſbury, and Dunſtable, not excepted. It conſiſts of piers, and three receding columns on each ſide; from whence ſpring as many diſtinct arches and architraves in a circular direction. In the return of the arch-way are niches with circular heads: a column on each ſide then ſucceeds with another circular arch and architrave, completing the interior. The finiſh of the deſign externally is pediment-wiſe, with a crucifix on the top. On the piers are diagonals. Among the capitals are two warriors encountering with ſword and ſpear, a Syren with a mirror, the well-known fable of the fox and ſtork, &c. The run of architraves in the arches are ſix in number. No. 1, or outer architrave, has the 12 ſigns of the Zodiac, and repreſentations of the 12 months alternately. 2, Foliage. 3, Royal heads, chimeras, maſques, &c. 4, Centaurs, birds, beaſts, &c. 5, Warrior fighting a lion, centaurs, birds, beaſts, &c. 6, Ornaments*.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, April* 12.

AS your Magazine is a depoſit of events relative to Literature and great men, I think the incloſed will obtain a place in it, as giving the opinion of Mr. Pitt's conſtituents, at a time when his opponents were attempting to leſſen his well-earned reputation.

A CONSTANT READER for 51 years.

"*Cambridge, March* 24.

"The following reſident MEMBERS of the SENATE are anxious that a permanent mark of reſpect be ſhown in this Univerſity to the memory of Mr. PITT, by a Statue of him placed in the Senate-houſe.

Dr Turner, maſter of Pembroke college, vice-chancellor.
Lord Headley.
Dr. Barker, maſter of Chriſt's college.
Dr. Torkington, maſter of Clare hall.
Dr. Pearce, maſter of Jeſus college.
Dr. Craven, maſter of St. John's.
Dr. Milner, maſter of Queen's.
Dr. Douglas, maſter of Bene't.
Dr. Cory, maſter of Emanuel.
Dr. Manſel, maſter of Trinity college.
Dr. Gretton, maſter of Magdalen.
Dr. Scott, St. John's college.
D. Jowett, regius profeſſor of law.
Sir I. Pennington, reg. prof. of phyſic.
Mr. Outram, public orator.
Profeſſor Fawcett, St. John's college.
Profeſſor Vince.
Profeſſor Farish.
Profeſſor Hailſtone, Trin. coll.
Profeſſor Wollaſton.
Mr. Barnes, Queen's col. ſenior proctor and moderator.
Mr. Chilcott, Sid. coll. jun. proctor.
Mr. J. Brown, Trin. coll. moderator.

Clare hall.

Meſſrs. Creſwell, Speare, Webb.

Pembroke college.

Meſſrs. Aſpland, Chevalier, Twining.

Bene't college.

Mr. Currey.

Caius college.

Meſſrs. Chapman, Day, Gimingham, Gwilt, Lucas.

King's college.

Meſſrs. Hart, Lloyd, Payne, Sheppard, Simeon, C. Wollaſton.

Queen's college.

Ellis, C. Frith, Hunt, Sowerby, White, Thomaſon.

Catharine hall.

Mr. Burrell.

Jeſus college.

Meſſrs. Brooke, Cautley.

Chriſt's college.

Meſſrs. Doncaſter, Hopkins, Maul.

St John's college.

Meſſrs. Bradſhaw, Browne, Boon, Catton, Cooper, Cotterell, Dobſon, Gill, Goodwin, Harriſon, Hornbuckle, Jackſon, Inman, M. W. Jones, Mainwaring, Marſh, Milner, Newell, Ruſhworth, Shield, Tatham, Whitfeld, James Wood.

Magdalen college.

Meſſrs. Lowe, Rogers.

Trinity college.

Meſſrs. Batten, Bayley, Dealtry, King, Malcolm, Shepard, Tavel, Tooth, Yeats.

Emanuel college.

Meſſrs. Allſopp, Blackall, Gilbert, Holme.

Sidney college.

Meſſrs. Holden, C. Phillips.

Meſſrs. Sill, Beverley, Iſola.

At a meeting of the majority of the above gentlemen, held this day at Trinity lodge, it was reſolved unanimouſly,

I. That, for the above purpoſe, a ſubſcription be immediately opened amongſt

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* Engraved in Antient Sculpture, with a particular deſcription by R. Gough, eſq.

amongst those, who are or have been members of the University; and that the Statue be offered to the Senate.

II. That Dr. Turner, Dr. Pearce, Dr. Mansell, Professor Farish, Mr. Marsh, Professor Wollaston, Messrs. Sowerby, J. Brown, Inman, or any five of them, be a committee to conduct the execution of this design.

III. That the Rev. J. Brown of Trinity college be requested to undertake the office of secretary, to whom all letters on the subject may be addressed.

IV. That no money be paid, till called for by the committee.

V. That the above resolutions be inserted in the public papers.

VI. That printed copies of them be forwarded to the absent members, with a statement that these resolutions have been adopted in consequence of the following Grace having been prevented from coming before the body at large, by a single dissentient voice * in the caput:

"Cum supremo Regni Concilio placuerit, honoratissimi viri GULIELMI PITT exequias, publicè et quem amplissimè celebrari; Ne tanti viri memoria apud vos debitis careat honoribus, placeat vobis, ut dominus Procancellarius, Dr. Pearce, Dr. Scale, Dr. Mansel, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Wood, Mr. King, et Mr. Chevalier, sint Syndici vestri, qui, collatis inter se consiliis, deliberent, quid in hâc parte vobis proponendum sit, tanquam gratissimum ejusdem famæ, et observantiæ vestræ monumentum."

VII. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Master of Trinity college, for the use of his Lodge upon this occasion, and for the manner in which he has conducted the business of the day.

Mr. URBAN, *Vanity-fair, Feb.* 15.

I NOW rank among the oldest of your readers, and should not claim that rank, did I not set some value upon the periodical mental repast your Miscellany affords me. I have indeed seldom troubled you with any contributions of my own; for, though I am often tempted to intrude; to take up my pen and collect my scattered ideas, is now a degree of exertion I cannot easily rouze myself to. A more disagreeable impediment lies in my way; I have survived until the age is grown so fastidiously polite, that wholesome truths are required to be frittered away, and their spirit lowered to insipidity, that they may not shock the refined ears of those upon whom truth should operate with energy. This taste for politeness has indeed been long in forming, for our celebrated satirical bard Mr. Pope, even in his days, found occasion to refer to a notable instance:

"To sleep, the cushion and soft Dean invite,
Who never mentions Hell to ears polite."

I have however, in the face of these obstacles, assumed courage to snatch up my pen once more, on occasions that may perhaps be too slight to arrest the attention of many of your readers, though they have acted as spurs to me. A correspondent in your Supplement, p. 1210, complains of his rector taking part of the church-yard into his kitchen garden *. It is no extenuation of the offence to observe that there is something whimsical in it; for, if any thing, besides locality and facility of annexation had been in view, it must have been the prudential forecast that the ground was, as farmers say, in good heart, and would not put him to any immediate expence for dung! As to the richness of the produce for his table he may certainly plead his privilege; for *de gustibus non est disputandum*: it follows of course, that a violation of the repositories of the dead fits as easy upon his mind, as his brocoli and potatoes do upon his stomach.

A veneration for the repositories of our forefathers always attaches to a sense of religion; but when they are profaned by the very ministers of our religion, what will be our reflections? I have now in my eye a parish, the confined churchyard of which is de-

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* This single dissentient voice was by a gentleman, who had less dislike to Mr. Pitt, than ambition to acquire notoriety. Above 500*l.* has been subscribed within a fortnight, which proves how much the majority of our body venerates the name of Pitt.

The members of the Caput never use their authority, except when some attempt is made to violate some Statute.

* When I refer to a passage in any *former* number of your Magazine, I deem it right to bring the subject so far forward, as to be understood without obliging the reader to turn back and hunt it out. I have often missed the meaning of some of your contributors who do not attend to this easy precaution.

graded

graded into the daily and *only* playground for a common boarding-school, engrafted, as is too frequently the case with charitable foundations, on a grammar-school; and containing 60 or 70 boys! The great aggravation of this disregard of all decency, as well as contemptuous treatment of the town, is, that the master of this school is himself a clergyman, and the parochial incumbent has more profitable objects to attend to than the decorum of his church-yard. But, as the inhabitants tamely submit to the insult, they deserve no better than they receive. Were it not too serious a subject to sport with, it is certainly a most ludicrous kind of a paradox, if we are sometimes under a necessity of resorting to the law of the land to keep our spiritual instructors to do *their own* duty! But such reflections are endless and vain: I therefore desist.

With respect to the clergyman (Jan. p. 39.) whose rash zeal got the better of his discretion, in publicly reproving a poor Dissenting female for keeping her seat during prayer-time; I cannot but recollect two old adages: the first is, *Audi alteram partem*; and then I may add, It is safer for one man to steal a horse, than for another to look over a hedge. For my own part, who have visited many Dissenting meeting-houses in my time, I can truly declare, that I recollect none, not even the Quakers, where the congregation do not stand up during prayer, and with more apparent devotion than is sometimes observable in Episcopal congregations. For I must add, that the *only* places of worship in my knowledge, where it is customary for women to sit during public prayer, are those of the very Church of England itself! So that while this hapless Dissenter was singled out for castigation, I am warranted in supposing that the greater part of this Clergyman's female audience, those especially who are styled *ladies*, were at that very time sitting unnoticed snugly in their pews! For I dare safely appeal to all men, and particularly to all women, and I trust, Mr. Urban, you will readily allow my appeal, as truth is too precious a commodity to sacrifice on the altar of politeness; whether it is not notoriously too general a custom, whenever kneelings expected at prayer, for the female part of a congregation to slip down under the shelter of their pew partitions *, not upon their knees, in the old fashioned style, but comfortably upon their seats, there to indulge their own little private remarks upon persons and dresses around them?

It is no part of my intention to swell my letter at the expence of that room you want, to increase the variety of your subjects; contenting myself merely with stating facts, and leaving your readers to their own reflections on them. I have now grown old among so many abuses, where forms are preserved after the spirit of them is all evaporated; that I wholly despair of any effectual remedies but such as may be worse even than the diseases. PILGRIM.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

AS your Miscellany has for its object the extension of learning, and is particularly remarkable for the encouragement it affords to the Protestant establishment, by the admission of proposals for such regulations and improvements as any of your correspondents may suggest, I hope you will insert a few remarks on the necessity of additional Parish Churches in the Metropolis, especially the Western part of it. The present exemplary Prelate of the diocese of London, in his "Lectures," has stated in a note, that in a space of ground, containing, as he supposes, 200,000 souls, there are only five Parish Churches, one of which is the very small church of Marybone; and he earnestly recommends, "the erection of several spacious Parish Churches, capable of receiving very large congregations, *and affording decent accommodation for the lower and inferior, as well as the higher orders of the people*;" an object which he with great propriety observes, "is in every point of view, political, moral, and religious, well worthy the attention of the British Legislature and would very essentially conduce to the interests of religion, and the security and welfare of the Established Church." That so important an improvement should not have been brought forward in the Senate, can only be imputed to the peculiar state of affairs for several years past; but though the plan thus

* I recollect giving high displeasure to some of your correspondents, by too freely objecting to the absurd lumber of state pews in places of devotion.

suggested

ſuggeſted by the Biſhop may not be at preſent thought practicable, ſomething ſurely might be done for the accommodation of the lower and inferior claſſes, who by the preſent ſyſtem of thoſe chapels, which are the property of individuals, are, in a great meaſure, excluded from the benefits which the Church of England ſhould ſecure to *all* its members: and the evil is augmented by the encouragement thus given to the various Sectaries, whoſe conventicles are to be met with in all parts of the Metropolis. They are anxious to increaſe the number of their followers; and, by affording accommodation to the inferior orders, are enabled to add to their number all thoſe, who finding that the chapels of the Eſtabliſhed Religion are not built to accommodate thoſe who cannot afford to pay for ſuch accommodation, reſort to the meeting-houſes of Diſſenters or of Methodiſts. As every well-wiſher to our Eſtabliſhed Religion would wiſh this evil to be remedied, permit me to ſuggeſt, that (ſhould the building an additional number of Pariſh Churches not be carried into effect) the eſtabliſhing of Free Chapels for the inferior orders ſeems to be the moſt eligible method for counteracting the evil. One of theſe has, I believe, been opened in Weſt-ſtreet, Seven-dials, and a large one at Bath is built, and appears to be reſorted to as regularly as can be wiſhed: this laſt was, I believe, by ſubſcription, which would be an eligible plan to be adopted in the Metropolis; and if introduced by the Prelates and Dignified Clergy, could not ſurely fail of ſucceſs.

That the *rich and the poor* ſhould *meet together* in the Houſe of the *Lord, who is the Maker of them both*, is a moſt deſirable object; the moral effects of ſuch a meeting are obvious; it checks the riſings of pride and vanity in the rich and great, and muſt afford an additional motive to charity; it encourages the poor in the performance of religious duties, by the example of their ſuperiors, and revives the conſolatory aſſurance of that future ſtate, where no inferiority of condition ſhall operate in the reward of the righteous. The Free Church at Bath is on this plan, the body of it being occupied by thoſe who reſort to it without any expence; and the gallery holds a conſiderable number, who by the renting of ſeats, or a ſmall ſum given as they enter, contribute to the ſupport of the eſtabliſhment.

Should this hint lead the way to the opening of Free Chapels in the Metropolis, it will afford pleaſure to

Yours, &c. ANGLICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

COMBINATIONS among Artizans and Mechanics have at all times been very juſtly condemned, and in our own Country in particular the Magiſtrates exerciſe the utmoſt promptitude and vigilance in ſuppreſſing them. I have now to bring to your notice a combination of a very different deſcription, though I fear much more evil in its tendency, and which, in its conſequent effects, might eventually be productive of far greater danger than thoſe above alluded to; I mean, a Combination or Aſſociation entered into by Livery Servants, for the ſupport of one of their fraternity in the County Gaol for robbing his Maſter. This, Sir, has very lately occurred in one of the counties upon the Norfolk circuit; and the man was convicted of the offence at the laſt aſſizes.

A gentleman of the County (in the Commiſſion of the Peace) aſked his footman, while ſtanding behind his chair at dinner, if he had ſubſcribed to this fund? his anſwer was, "No, I was not aſked, otherwiſe I ſhould." This reply, delivered in the preſence of viſitors, certainly ſtrikes one with amazement: but I confeſs myſelf much more ſurprized to find that the gentleman ſtill retains the man in his ſervice; for what but this can be implied in his words; "I certainly would have aſſiſted to ſupport this man in gaol, becauſe I may ſome time or other be tempted to rob or murder you; and in that caſe, I ſhould expect to be ſupported myſelf while in confinement, by the reſt of the junto now formed for that expreſs purpoſe?"

This ſtrikes me, Mr. Urban, as a wicked and nefarious compact, and if ſuffered to be paſſed over without ſome animadverſion from thoſe in power, may lead to very ſerious conſequences; for this truth cannot be denied, that not only our property, but our very lives, may be ſaid to be at the mercy of our ſervants; and if our confidence reſts upon no ſurer foundation, than the honeſty of thoſe who are capable, and who actually do form a combination of this nature, we have every thing

thing to apprehend for the solidity of it. It is not sufficient that we set examples of upright and moral conduct to the lower orders, but when we perceive an inclination to swerve from what ought to be the direct line of their duty, we are bound as much as in us lies to put a stop to it, and to set the enormity of their offence in its proper light before their eyes. I do not mean to contend that it is improper in the relations or friends of a man who has rendered himself amenable to the laws of his country, to give him every assistance and comfort in their power during his confinement, when pecuniary assistance more especially may be necessary for him; but I do contend, that it is highly improper for strangers to enter into a confederacy for the support of a man committed to gaol, as in this case, because it tends to the encouragement of depredation and robbery in that class of men, where we expect, and ought to find, the strongest principles of Sobriety, Honesty, and Fidelity.

The Emperor, whose name I shall take the liberty to use at the foot of this letter, was a determined enemy to combinations of every description; and punished the delinquents with forfeiture of goods and perpetual banishment. Yours, &c. ZENO.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 25.

IT would be a grateful report from any correspondent to say, what reward or marks of attention have ever been bestowed by Government on Mr. Clerk, of Eldin. We owe to this gentleman's unwearied demonstrations every success afloat for many years past, beginning with Rodney's victory over De Grasse. No longer is the prowess of British Seamen in fleets robbed of conquest, by mistaken notions, for ever frittering away our strength in extended lines; the case has been happily reversed.

The greatest scholars in the world have owned their teachers with pride and pleasure: why then so silent, ye brave and honoured Admirals of the British Fleet, about the man who first opened your eyes? The gallant warriors who execute the wisest plans in an effectual manner, prove an ingenuity little inferior to the projectors, and are always more rewarded.

Mr. Clerk's Naval Tactics have saved the country, and will for ever continue the same grand benefit. They present to every seaofficer in a way most unassuming the finger of Science; the convincing argument of Truth; and which is of immense concern to every family of the British Isles, a sure road to victories without end. W. P.

A Lecture in Poetry founded by HENRY BIRKHEAD, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. *The Statute published in Convocation July* 13, 1708.

PRÆLECTORS OF POETRY.

1. JOSEPH TRAPP, fellow of Wadham College, M. A. May 13, 1702; elected, 1708, for five years, according to the statute; re-elected for five years; rector of Harlington, Middlesex, and lecturer of Christ Church, and St. Laurence, Jewry, London. Ob. 1747.

2. Thomas Warton, fellow of Magdalen College, M A. Dec. 9, 1717, elected 1718; re-elected, B. D. Oct. 27, 1725; afterward vicar of Cobham, Surrey, and vicar of Basingstoke, Hants.

3. Joseph Spence, fellow of New College, M. A. Nov. 2, 1727, elected July 11, 1728, prebendary of Durham, ob. 1768.

4. John Whitfield, student of Christ Church, M. A. March 21, 1728; elected July 12, 1738, proctor in 1739.

5. Robert Lowth, of Winchester College, matriculator at St. John's College, afterwards admitted fellow of New College, M. A. June 8, 1737, elected May 21, 1741, re-elected May 26, 1746, rector of Woodhay, Hants, archdeacon of Winchester, D. D. by diploma, July 8, 1754, prebendary of Durham, bishop of St. David's 1766, translated to Oxford 1766, bishop of London 1777, ob. 1787.

6. William Hawkins, fellow of Pembroke College, M. A. April 10, 1744, elected May 30, 1751, afterward prebendary of Wells, and rector of Casterton, Rutlandshire, and vicar of Whitchurch, Dorset.

7. Thomas Warton, of Winchester College, scholar and afterward fellow of Trinity College, M. A. Dec. 1, 1750, elected June 10, 1756, re-elected 1760, B D. Dec. 7, 1767, vicar of Shalfield, Wilts, rector of Hiddington, in the County of Oxford, had the donative of Hill Tarrant, Dorset, elected Camden's professor of history, Dec. 1, 1785, appointed poet laureat in the beginning of 1785, ob. May 21, 1790.

8. Benjamin Wheeler, of Trinity College,

College, M. A. Nov. 14, 1758, fellow of Magdalen College, elected June 28, 1766, proctor in 1768, reader in natural philoſophy July 28, 1767, B. D. April 13, 1769, D. D. July 6, 1770, re-elected 1771, chancellor of the diocese of Oxford 1775, regius profeſſor of Divinity, and canon of Chriſt Church in Aug. 1776, when he reſigned. Ob. in Aug. 1783, at his rectory-houſe at Ewelme, in the county of Oxford, where he was buried.

9. John Randolph, ſtudent of Chriſt Church, M. A. Feb. 17, 1774, elected 1776, proctor in 1781, regius profeſſor of Greek in 1782, and B. D. April 18, 1782, prebendary of Saliſbury, King's profeſſor of Divinity, and canon of Chriſt Church, and rector of Ewelme 1783, D. D. by diploma, Oct. 30, 1783, when he reſigned this prælectorſhip and the profeſſorſhip of Greek. In 1799 he became biſhop of Oxford.

10. Robert Holmes, fellow of New College, M. A. June 1, 1774, elected 1783, B. D. July 7, 1787, rector of Stanton St. John, near Oxford, re-elected 1788, D. D. April 30, 1789, canon of Chriſt Church ——, dean of Winchester 1804, obiit Nov. 1805.

11. James Hurdis, fellow of Magdalen College, M. A. March 27, 1787, elected Oct. 31, 1793, B. D. Jan. 29, 1794, D. D. Jan. 26, 1797, re-elected Nov. 6, 1798, ob. Dec. 23, 1801.

12. Edward Copleſton, ſcholar of Corpus Chriſti College, B. A. Jan. 22, 1795, fellow of Oriel College, M. A. Oct. 26, 1797, elected Feb. 17, 1802.

Founded by KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

Regius Profeſſors of Modern Hiſtory and Languages.

1724. David Gregory, M. A. ſtudent of Chriſt Church, B. D. March 13, 1731, D. D. July 7, 1732, (ſee p. 442, note 123, of Hiſtory of Colleges,) dean of Chriſt Church, reſigned.

1736. William Holmes, D. D. preſident of St. John's College, ob. April 4, 1748, (ſee p. 546, of Hiſtory of Colleges at Oxford.)

1742 Joſeph Spence, M. A. ſometime fellow of New College, and profeſſor of Poetry, afterward prebendary of Durham, ob. 1768.

1771. Thomas Nowell, D. D. ſometime fellow of Oriel College, proctor 1761, principal of St. Mary Hall, and public orator, ob. Sept. 29, 1801.

1801. Henry Beeke, ſcholar of Corpus Chriſti Coll. B. A. fellow of Oriel College, M. A. June 6, 1766, proctor 1784, B. D. April 6, 1805, rector of Upton, Berks, D. D. April 5, 1800.

ORDER OF THE CRESCENT.

(Tranſlated from the Turkiſh Original.)

Abſtract of a Public Act or Firman, relating to the Inſtitution of the Order of the Creſcent, delivered by the PORTE to ALEXANDER STRATTON, Eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Conſtantinople, July 6, 1804.

By the Moſt High and Mighty Emperor, Sultan Selim the Third, &c.

"WHEREAS an order of Knighthood, termed the Order of the Creſcent, divided into claſſes, has been inſtituted by his Imperial Majeſty the Grand Signior, for the expreſs purpoſe of conferring a token of diſtinction and approbation on the Britiſh Officers, Generals, and Commanders in Chief, who were engaged in the late glorious war in Egypt:

"And whereas the firſt Claſs of that Order is diſtinguiſhed by a badge conſiſting of a large ſtar repreſenting a half moon, and a ſun ſet in diamonds, accompanied by a ſcarlet ribbon, with a medal bearing the Imperial cypher, at the junction of the two ends, which confers the degree of Knighthood on thoſe who are decorated with it:

"And whereas, in virtue of the perfect regard which the Court of Great Britain profeſſes for the Ottoman Empire, his moſt auguſt Majeſty the King has permitted the wearing of the ſaid order in his dominions, and accepted all thoſe who have received the ſame from the Sublime Porte, as his knights; it is therefore hereby declared and enacted, in token of the ſincere alliance and mutual affection exiſting between the two Courts, that the ſaid Order of the Creſcent ſhall be maintained for ever to the Officers of the Britiſh Court.

"That the ſame ſhall be limited to ſo many perſons as it may have been conferred upon *, without any change to it at any time or epoch whatſoever. That if upon a vacancy occurring by the death of any individual Knight, the

* The preſent Knights of this Order, of the firſt claſs, are—Lord Nelſon, Lord Hutchinſon, Lord Keith, Earl of Elgin, Earl of Cavan, Marquis Wellesley, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir John Craddock, Sir John Warren, Sir David Baird, Sir John Stuart, and Sir Richard Bickerton.

King

King ſhould think proper that the Ribbon thus fallen vacant be given to another, the ſame to be conferred with the knowledge and concurrence of the Sublime Porte. That in the like way as the name and deſcription of the Knights thus created will be paſſed in the regiſters or the Imperial Chancery here, the ſame to be recorded in the proper offices in England; and this to be obſerved and adhered to as an invariable rule for ever. To make known which, this preſent Note has been written, and is tranſmitted to the Court of Great Britain accordingly."

Dated "1219, *Rebuilevvel* 27."

Written with the Reis Effendi's own hand, as is cuſtomary in acts of this nature.

Nec vixit malè, qui natus moriensque fefellit. Hor.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 6.

As I do not perceive that the call of Scrutator, vol. LXXV. p. 1021, reſpecting the late Dr. Matthew Horbery, has been at all attended to, permit me, with ſuch ſcanty materials as are in my poſſeſſion, to give your readers ſome account of him. He was born at Haxay in Lincolnſhire, about the year 1707, and died at Stanlake in Oxfordſhire 22d June 1778. His father was vicar of Haxay; and both he and his mother died when their ſon was very young. The proviſion made for him was about 400*l.* which enabled the executors to ſend him to ſchool, firſt to Epworth, and afterwards to Gainſborough. From thence he was removed, at a proper age, to Lincoln college, Oxford, being recommended to the protection of the rector. This, however, obtained nothing more for him than a ſmall exhibition; and his little fund being nearly exhauſted, he looked anxiouſly forward to that period when he could be admitted into Holy Orders, which was about the ſame time that he took his Batchelor of Arts degree. He then went down to his native country, and did the duty of two churches. In this manner he rubbed on for about three years, when his proſpects began to brighten; for immediately before, or ſoon after, he took his Maſter's degree, he was informed that a Lincolnſhire fellowſhip was become vacant at Magdalen college; but ſo poor an opinion had he of himſelf, that it required ſome perſuaſion to induce him to offer himſelf a candidate. He however did offer, and was ſucceſsful; and never was young man more happy, becauſe, as he obſerved, "I had then an home." No great length of time after this he preached before the univerſity; when the ſoundneſs of his doctrine, with a good voice and fine perſon, gained him a favourable hearing; and he was frequently called upon to deliver his ſentiments before that learned body. His manner was ſimple, without any ornament of geſture or of ſpeech, though not without energy; and Garrick, who was one of his conſtant auditors, when they happened to meet at Lichfield, ſaid of him, "that he was one of the beſt deliverers of a ſermon he had ever heard." Dr. Smalbroke, biſhop of Lichfield, had appointed him his chaplain; and, as they became vacant, collated him to the vicarage of Eccleſhall, and the curacy of Gnoſall; to which were afterwards added a canonry of Lichfield and the vicarage of Hanbury; when he reſigned Gnoſall. The whole of theſe preferments, even with the addition of his fellowſhip, were by his management barely equal to his expences; for he had very little notion of accompts, or care about worldly things; the conſequence of which was, that he was often moſt egregiouſly impoſed upon. Let one inſtance of this ſort ſuffice: being deſired to renew a leaſe at Lichfield, which was nearly expiring, he required the uſual fine (under 20*l.*); but the tenant objecting, that it was too hard, the good man was ſtaggered, and the tenant left him, conceiving he had gained his end. It happened, however, that a gentleman of the place came in ſoon after, and ſaid, "I ſuppoſe, Doctor, you have agreed with M—:" when receiving an anſwer in the negative, he immediately offered him 3 or 400*l.* (I forget which) for the renewal, together with an increaſe of the annual rent.—About this period he was promoted by his college to the rectory of Stanlake, when he quitted Eccleſhall, having previouſly married Miſs Sarah Taylor, the daughter of a reſpectable clergyman, late vicar of Chebſey; whoſe love for, and attention to him, were, if poſſible, equal to his worth. He choſe this ſequeſtered ſpot, that he might indulge his favourite propenſity to reading and meditation; and becauſe it was near to his beloved Oxford.

From

From this retired mode of life, and from his well-known abilities, it was expected, that ſome connected treatiſe would have been found after his death; but he left nothing beſides a number of ſermons (rather more than two hundred) and a catechetical lecture. This can only be aſcribed to his ſuperlative diffidence; an inſtance of which I beg leave to relate. As we were walking together to Oxford, where he was to preach before the Univerſity the next day, he ſaid, "I do not know how they will like my ſermon to-morrow, but I will *venture* it; I *think* I am right." The ſubject was on the controverted text of St. Paul, Rom. v. 7. This anecdote reminds me of an another: A gentleman in the law, of conſiderable erudition, who was intimately acquainted with, and much eſteemed him, remarked to your correſpondent—"Often have I ſeen him in company, where arguments have run high on learned topicks, ſitting ſtill, watching the ſmoke curling from his pipe, without uttering a word; when I was ſure he could have ſet them all to rights in a minute: he was a walking library!"

In the early part of his life he was ſuppoſed to have been a co-adjutor of Dr. Waterland; and it is yet more certain, that he paid no attention to an advance made to him by biſhop Hoadly, of whoſe peculiar notions he greatly diſapproved. By deſire he publiſhed three ſermons: the firſt, "On the Inſpiration of the moral Parts of Scripture; preached at the triennial viſitation of his patron at Lichfield, 1745; the ſecond, "On Charity," at Shrewſbury, 1747; and the third at Eccleſhall, "On the Athanaſian Creed," at the inſtance of a noble lady, 1749. At the ſolicitation of biſhop Smalbroke, he wrote his treatiſe on the Eternity of Hell Torments, and publiſhed it in 1744. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that he was preſſed in ſome meaſure into this ſervice; not becauſe he entertained any doubt of the truth of the doctrine, but becauſe he was of that gentle, inoffenſive nature, that benevolence of diſpoſition, that he would have been more pleaſed with a *taſk* (the appellation he himſelf gives it in his preface) of a different kind.

After his death his library and manuſcripts were ſold, excepting a few ſermons, which were ſelected by his wife's nephew and publiſhed. Theſe never reached a ſecond edition, though they had the following teſtimony from Dr. Johnſon; who, after ſeeing them in the library in Lichfield Cathedral, to which they were preſented by his widow, ſaid to her as he met her in the Cloſe, "Madam! I have been reading your late huſband's ſermons: they are excellent." Dr. Johnſon was not ſingular in this opinion; ſeveral other learned gentlemen having expreſſed their approbation of them in terms equally ſtrong, if not ſo conciſe. They are written in a nervous, animated language, calculated to convince and perſuade, without any affectation or pretence to rhetoric, but with a ſimplicity which was a prominent feature in the character of their author. It was a maxim with him, that *if a writer was clear in his ideas, he would be equally ſo in his expreſſions.*

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that whilſt his library, which conſiſted of upwards of 2000 volumes in the beſt preſervation, was ſold to Fletcher of Oxford for the ſmall ſum of 120*l.* and for which no more than 100 or 105*l.* had been offered by White and Payne, two hundred of his MS ſermons, which I am certain were never tranſcribed by him, but appeared in the very ſtate in which they firſt flowed from his pen, were diſpoſed of (after a previous propoſal) for 600 guineas. Dr. Wincheſter, an old acquaintance and fellow collegian, ſaid repeatedly, both before and after their ſale, that the price of five guineas ought to have been put on each, when they would have been parted with as rapidly as they were for three.

Dr. Horbery was, indeed, Mr. Urban, a truly amiable and excellent perſon, as well as a moſt able and ſound Divine, who walked ſteadily through thoſe profound depths of theology, in which men of inferior powers and attainments flounder and are loſt; but of ſuch uncommon modeſty and invincible diffidence, that nothing could draw him out into public life. On the death of Dr. Jenner, preſident of Magdalen, he was ſolicited by eleven out of the thirteen (I think there are) fellows who compoſe the ſeniority, to ſtand for the preſidentſhip; but he declined the flattering offer, ſaying to the writer of this biographical ſketch, "I prefer being where I am." The election then fell upon Doctor, afterwards Biſhop Horne; who, it was ſaid at the time, would

would not have preſented himſelf, if Dr. H. would have come forward.

I ſcarcely need add, that as he lived greatly beloved, ſo he died ſincerely lamented, by thoſe few who had the happineſs of knowing him.

He proceeded M. A. June 26, 1738; B. D. April 22, 1743; D. D. July 4, 1745. CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 25.

MR. Cumberland, in his "Memoirs of himſelf," ſpeaking of his pamphlet, addreſſed to Bp. Lowth, on the expreſſion, "Caprimulgus aut Foſſor," applied to Dr. Bentley, is pleaſed to ſay (p. 231), he had "*traced it up to its ſource in one of the moſt uncleanly ſamples in Catullus.*" He probably writes from recollection only, and his memory here may be allowed to fail him. I tranſcribe it, whatever it is, from the "Epigrammatum Delectus, in Uſum Scholæ Etonenſis, Anno 1752," the year of my admiſſion to that ſchool; and have hazarded the taſk of collating it with an edition of that poet, *Trajecti ad Rhenum*, 1680. Your readers will judge, whether the criticiſm on Catullus is juſt or not, if you, by printing it, will oblige your humble ſervant, E. J.

Vitia ſua nemo videt.

Suffenus iſte, Vare, quem probè nôſti,
Homo eſt venuſtus, & dicax, & urbanus,
Idemque longè plurimos facit verſus.
Puto eſſe ego illi millia aut decem, aut plura
Perſcripta; nec ſic, ut fit in palimpſeſto
Relata; chartæ regiæ, novi libri,
Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana
Directa plumbo, & pumice omnia æquata.
Hæc cùm legas, tum bellus ille, & urbanus
Suffenus, *unus Caprimulgus, aut Foſſor*
Rufus videtur; tantum abhorret, ac mutat.
Hoc quid putemus eſſe? Qui modo Scurra,
Aut ſi quid hâc re tritius videbatur,
Idem inficeto eſt inficetior rure,
Simul poëmata attigit; neque idem unquam
Æquè eſt beatus, ac poëma cum ſcribit:
Tam gaudet in ſe, tamque ſe ipſe miratur.
Nimirum idem omnes fallimur; neque eſt quiſquam
Quem non in aliquâ re videre Suffenum
Poſſis. Suus cuique attributus eſt error,
Sed non videmus, manticæ quod in tergo eſt.

You have here the *whole* of the *moſt uncleanly ſample* of Catullus, as it ſtands *verbatim* in each edition.

STATE PAPERS.

PRUSSIAN PATENT.

"We Frederic William, King of Pruſſia, &c. &c. make known and declare as follows:

"The wiſh to ſecure our faithful ſubjects and the neighbouring States of the North of Germany during the war, and to preſerve and confirm the duration of the the bleſſings of peace, was at all times the intention of our indefatigable endeavours. Theſe wholeſome meaſures were made known, upon ſome recent occaſions, as the object of our late Patent, dated January 27, 1806; according to which the Electoral States of Brunſwick Lunenburg in Germany were taken poſſeſſion of by our troops, when the adminiſtration of the ſame paſſed into our hands.——But in conſequence of the exchange of the Electorate of Hanover, in conſideration of the ceſſion of three of the provinces of our Monarchy, and for the permanent tranquillity of our ſubjects and the neighbouring States, we have found it indiſpenſably neceſſary to enter into and conclude a convention with his Majeſty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy; and as the Electoral States of the Houſe of the Brunſwick, ſituated in Germany, were obtained by the Emperor Napoleon by *right of conqueſt*, we hereby declare, that the *right of poſſeſſion* of the territory of that Houſe has paſſed over to us, in conſideration of the ceſſion of three of our provinces, and is now ſubject to our power only; conſequently, from the preſent time, the government and the adminiſtration of theſe countries will be adminiſtered ſimply in our name alone, and under our ſupreme authority.

"We therefore call upon all perſons, whatever may have been the functions aſſigned them, to execute thoſe functions only in our name, and under our authority.

"Count Sculenberg Kehnert, and the Commiſſioners who are attached to him, expect no leſs than that all the prelates, the burghers, and the inhabitants in general, will obediently conform themſelves to the order of things, which a *new æra* has rendered neceſſary for their tranquillity and well-being; and in ſo doing, they will afford his Majeſty a proof of their devotion to their country.

"So, on our part, nothing ſhall be neglected to confirm them in the perſuaſion of our paternal affection, and our ſincere wiſh to render them happy.

"(Signed) "FREDERIC WILLIAM.
"SCHULENBERG.
"*April* 1, 1806. "HAUGWITZ."

DECLA-

DECLARATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, Arch Treaſurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c.

The Court of Pruſſia has avowed thoſe hoſtile deſigns, which ſhe thought to conceal by her friendly profeſſions. The *Note Verbale*, delivered on the 4th of April, by the Pruſſian Envoy, Baron Jacobi Kloeſt, to the Britiſh Miniſtry, announces that the Electorate of Hanover has been taken poſſeſſion of, and that the ports of the German Sea, and of Lubeck, have been cloſed againſt the Britiſh flag. This Declaration gives the lie to all thoſe aſſurances by which the Cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavoured to cloak its proceedings: to which it moreover adds, the pretenſion that his Pruſſian Majeſty has acquired, by his ſyſtem of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the Northern Powers. Thus actually diſpoſſeſſed of the antient inheritance of my Family, and inſulted in my rights as a Sovereign, I have ordered thoſe meaſures to be taken which the honour of my Crown requires; but I ſtill owe it to myſelf, to Europe, and to my ſubjects, to make a public declaration of my ſentiments, as Elector of Brunſwick Lunenburg, upon the unjuſt uſurpation of my German poſſeſſions. It is not neceſſary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of Nations, or to the laws of the German Empire. Their infraction is too evident to be required to be proved. It is the moſt ſacred principles of good faith, of honour, and in fact of all the obligations upon which the reciprocal ſafety of different ſtates among themſelves, and of each civil ſociety in itſelf repoſe, which are trodden under foot in ſuch a manner, that the world would have difficulty in believing it, if I did not cauſe the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared. The proceedings of the Court of Berlin, when the Electorate was occupied by its troops in 1801—its conduct, far from being friendly during the negociation for the indemnities which followed the Peace of Luneville—the declaration which it made, when France prepared to invade the Electorate—and, laſtly, the burthenſome conditions under which it endeavoured to cauſe it to be evacuated, to ſubſtitute her own troops inſtead of thoſe of France, had given too many proofs to the Government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavour to avoid all ſort of intervention on the part of this Power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a diſpute with France. The events which retarded the arrival of the expedition, concerted between Great-Britain, Ruſſia, and Sweden, gave the Pruſſian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the Electorate. This ſtep was accompanied by the moſt friendly proteſtations on the part of Pruſſia. She invited the Hanoverian Government to reſume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army. The country, already ſo unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requiſitions extorted by the Pruſſian corps, without the leaſt regard to the ſituation in which the French left it. After the unfortunate reſult of the campaign of the Allies in the South of the Empire, an attack in the North was to be expected. His Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia, to obviate the dangers to which Pruſſia might be expoſed, placed, in conſequence of the Convention of Potzdam, his troops under Count de Tolſtoy, and the corps of Gen. Benningſen, under the orders of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and promiſed him, moreover, all the aſſiſtance for which he might have occaſion. It was ſcarcely to be expected that Pruſſia would avail herſelf of this advantage, and of that which the promiſe of the ſubſidy ſhe had aſked of Great-Britain gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the intereſts which theſe reſources were intended to protect. This, notwithſtanding, has actually happened. The Secret Treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was ſigned by Count Haugwitz and the French General Duroc, the 15th of December, 1805; the period fixed as the term when Pruſſia was to declare againſt France, in caſe that power ſhould have rejected the propoſitions which Count Haugwitz was to make to her, in conſequence of the Convention of Potzdam. Seven days after, December 22, the Cabinet of Berlin propoſed to the Britiſh Ambaſſador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Pruſſian Generals, for the poſitions of the Allied Armies in Lower Saxony; and diſpatched, in conſequence, Lieutenant-Colonel Baron de Krufemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian Government, to induce it to furniſh proviſions for the French garriſon at Hameln. It was neceſſary to concur in this arrangement (which was only proviſionally terminated the 4th of January), becauſe it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking any thing againſt Hanover during the negociation. Was the Court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negociation? Did it not know, before the ſignature of the Treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did that

miniſter

miniſter diſpoſe as he pleaſed of the good faith of his maſter?

It was on the 27th of January, that the Cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian Government, "that, in conſequence of a treaty ſigned and ratified between the two parties, my German poſſeſſions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by thoſe who were ſtill there, and delivered up, until a future peace between England and France ſhould have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and to his excluſive adminiſtration." The Hanoverian Government was required, but to no purpoſe, to intimate to all the public officers, that they were, for the future, to conſider themſelves as finally reſponſible to the Pruſſian commiſſion of adminiſtration, excluding all foreign reference. The diſpatch addreſſed the 25th of January to the Pruſſian miniſter, and intended to juſtify this proceeding, was ſigned with the King of Pruſſia's hand. It ended with theſe words: "I think it unneceſſary to obſerve how much the territories in queſtion ought to be ſatisfied with this change of ſcene; and my wiſhes would be fulfilled, if, in conſequence of the diſintereſted views by which I am impelled, the adminiſtration I have taken upon me ſhould turn out to the happineſs of the country and its inhabitants, and by that means ſatisfactory to his Britannic Majeſty, to whom I deſire nothing more than to give, in this inſtance, as in all others, all the proofs of conſideration, of deference, and of friendſhip, which circumſtances may put in my power." The experience of the paſt, and a well-grounded apprehenſion of the future, did not allow me to heſitate about the part neceſſary to be taken; and my Electoral Government was inſtructed not to enter into any negociation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invaſion, by allowing the Pruſſians to occupy Hanover. The proteſt made on this occaſion by my Electoral Miniſter of State was ineffectual. The King of Pruſſia cauſed the greateſt part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his meaſures were executed without the leaſt regard. It was too eaſy to foreſee that Count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Pruſſia and France, announced here as ratified by the contracting parties, to its original intention. This was what took place; and the French took poſſeſſion of Anſpach, one of the objects of compenſation, according to the treaty of December 15, the very day that the Marquis De Luochefini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna. The anſwer returned by the Britiſh Cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the Miniſter of State, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the Britiſh Envoy the hoſtile meaſures which have compelled me to ſuſpend my relations with a Court which could ſo far forget itſelf. The Pruſſian Note of April 4, can furniſh no good arguments to eſtabliſh an unjuſtifiable meaſure. It begins by vaunting the pacific diſpoſitions of Pruſſia. This diſpoſition is no farther ſincere, than as it has for its foundation the principles of a juſt Neutrality. The note delivered by the Cabinet of Berlin to the French Miniſter on the 14th of October, at the very inſtant that Pruſſia appeared to feel the affront which ſhe had received by the violation of the territory of Anſpach, acknowledges that the conduct which ſhe had followed at that time had proved of advantage to France. Her actions had much leſs pretenſions to the character of impartiality. After having permitted the French troops who ſeized on the Electorate of Hanover a paſſage through the Pruſſian territory, ſhe declared herſelf ready to oppoſe, ſword in hand, that which the Emperor of Ruſſia had demanded for his armies.—France herſelf forced the paſſage: ſhe pretended to offer excuſes for that ſtep, but it was in a manner equally offenſive.—She had ſeen too clearly where the reſentment of Pruſſia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be ſtifled when his Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia engaged in a perſonal communication with the King. Pruſſia then demanded ſubſidies of Great Britain, which were promiſed to her, and ſhe ſigned the Convention of Potſdam, the conditions of which ſhe would doubtleſs have been more diſpoſed to fulfil, if I could have ſo far forgotten my duty as to conſent to the propoſition of ceding the Electorate of Hanover for ſome Pruſſian province. Pruſſia affirms that, from the events of war, ſhe has not had the choice of means to ſecure the ſafety of its Monarchy, and of the States of the North. She wiſhes to make it appear, that ſhe has been compelled to aggrandize herſelf, and to become the inſtrument, rather than the object, of the vengeance of my Enemies. Such an avowal does not become a great power. All Europe knows that it depended on Pruſſia, before the battle of Auſterlitz, to give repoſe to Europe, if ſhe had taken the part which her real intereſts, and the outraged honour of her Monarchy, dictated to her. She can no longer be excuſed, after having miſſed ſuch an opportunity; and even ſince the event of the 2d of December, did ſhe not command an army of 250,000 men, who ſtill remember the victories it obtained under

under the great Frederic, which was in the beſt diſpoſitions, and ſupported by the whole Ruſſian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the King of Pruſſia? She would, without doubt, have been ſubject to certain riſks; but ſhe found herſelf in a ſituation, when every danger muſt be encountered to ſave the honour of the State. —The Prince who heſitates in making a choice, deſtroys the principle which ſerves as the baſis of a Military Monarchy; and Pruſſia ought already to begin to feel the ſacrifice ſhe has made of her independence.

The note of April 4, affirms, "that France had conſidered the Electorate as its conqueſt; and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it, to make a definitive diſpoſal of it."

The Electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the Germanic Empire, is not concerned in the war between Great Britain and France; nevertheleſs, it has been unjuſtly invaded by that Power, which has, notwithſtanding, frequently indicated the object for which ſhe was diſpoſed to reſtore it. France was at length compelled to abandon the country; and 40,000 of my troops, and thoſe of my Allies, were eſtabliſhed there, when the Count De Haugwitz ſigned the treaty which diſpoſes of my States. It is true, that the Ruſſian corps was then at the diſpoſal of his Pruſſian Majeſty; but its Chief, with the genuine ſpirit of an honourable man, was not the leſs determined to fight, if the Allies of his Maſter were attacked: we ſhall not ſpeak of the French garriſon which remained at Hameln, inſufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being beſieged, when the promiſes of Pruſſia cauſed the plan to be abandoned. The intention of France to diſpoſe definitively of the Electorate would have been contrary to the aſſertions ſhe has ſo often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the uſage of War, ſince even a conqueſt is not definitively diſpoſed of before a Peace: and particularly at a moment when a wiſh might exiſt to manifeſt a pacific diſpoſition. Pruſſia had no right to judge if Great Britain had the means of oppoſing the return of my Enemies to the Electorate. Her power furniſhes her with the means of bringing this war to an honourable end, for the intereſts ſhe defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Pruſſia pretends that her meaſures removed troops that are ſtrangers to the Electorate, and to enſure the repoſe of the North. Her troops, in conſequence of the treacherous conduct of her Cabinet, will remain as much ſtrangers to the Electorate as the French troops. Pruſſia ſhould not ſpeak of her ſacrifices, at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandize herſelf, unleſs ſhe feels the loſs of her independence to be ſuch, and how much ſhe has departed from her duty, in abandoning one of the oldeſt poſſeſſions of her Houſe, and of ſubjects who implored in vain her aſſiſtance. Beſides, her ſacrifices have no connexion with my ſyſtem of policy, and confer no right on her to uſurp the government of my German ſubjects, whoſe fidelity nothing has hitherto ſhaken, and which they will retain towards my perſon, and a family of Princes who for many ages have only fought their happineſs. It is evident that the conduct of the Court of Berlin is not the free expreſſion of the will of its Sovereign, but the conſequence of the influence exerciſed by enemies in the Cabinet of that prince. All the Courts, and all the States, however, who can judge of circumſtances, and all that they owe to the ſyſtem adopted by the Court of Berlin, will agree, that the act committed againſt a Sovereign united to his Pruſſian Majeſty by the ties of blood, and until now by thoſe of friendſhip, places the ſafety of Europe in greater danger than any act of hoſtility on the part of a Power with which one might be at open war. Convinced of the juſtice of my cauſe, I make my appeal to all the Powers of Europe, who are intereſted in reſiſting the conſolidation of a ſyſtem, which, by threatening the political exiſtence of an integral part of the German Empire, brings into queſtion the ſecurity of the whole. I demand moſt earneſtly the conſtitutional aid which is due to me as Elector, from the Empire, its auguſt Head, as well as Ruſſia and Sweden, the powers who have guaranteed its conſtitution, and who have already manifeſted, and ſtill continue to manifeſt, the moſt honourable diſpoſition for the preſervation of my States. Laſtly, I proteſt in the moſt ſolemn manner, for myſelf and my heirs, againſt every encroachment on my rights in the Electorate of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and its dependencies; and I repeat, in quality of Elector, the declaration made by the Miniſter of my Crown at the Court of Berlin, that no advantage ariſing from political arrangements, much leſs any offer whatever of an indemnity or equivalent, ſhall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian ſubjects, ſo as to yield my conſent to the alienation of my Electorate.

Given at the Palace of Windſor, the 20th day of April, 1806, in the 46th year of my reign.

(L. S.) GEORGE R.

E. Count de Munſter.

68. *A Letter to a Country Gentleman, on the Subject of Methodism, confined chiefly to the Causes, Progress, and Consequences, in his own Neighbourhood. By the Clergyman of his Parish.*

THE causes he assigns are, the impudent assertions of the preachers, supporting their *self*-assumed principles of *a gift of the Spirit*, and *a call* into the sect; and that, after they are thus *called*, it is impossible for them to come under the dominion of sin, or incur the damnation of it any more; a doctrine as monstrous as the exploded ones of *Pardons* and *Indulgences*, from which it differs only by not claiming the necessity of *renewing these grants*. They roundly assert they preach no other *faith* than that of the Church of England. "With them there is no such thing as a *good* work; and if there were, it would avail nothing to salvation. *Charity* itself, which is called the best of them, may make a shew in the eyes of the world; but the works of it do not advance the agent one step nearer to the kingdom of Heaven, to which *faith* in Jesus is the only passport." The Established Clergy do not so preach, or their congregations believe. And how, without charity, would the industry of the poor be aided, to support them under sickness and other misfortunes? The Methodists say nothing on the plainest doctrines that are held, or seem to be so, in common between us, the birth, death, and resurrection of Christ. This writer does not ascribe their progress to the *non-residence* or negligence of the *Clergy*, which is not the case in the neighbourhood of Ipswich, but to the neglect of public worship by the Laity, and the example set by them to their servants, labourers, and dependents, who thereby are led to follow the Methodist preachers for novelty or amusement, or suspecting they teach better than the Church. This is just what we have observed of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who would punish the *Poor* for imbibing bad principles through the influence and example of their betters. The exclusive title of *Gospel Preachers*, assumed by the Methodists, is not supported by the doctrines taught in the Four Gospels, where that of salvation through faith, *without works, is no where to be found*. A string of texts, without connexion or reason, composes most of their discourses; but their language is frequently not understood by their most sensible hearers. The ease with which a preacher gets his licence to preach, under the present tolerance of our laws, is greater than that with which a publican obtains *his*, where a certificate is required from the minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants. "Hence it happens that a clergyman, and all his most respectable parishioners, unanimously wishing to prevent the establishment of the sect in their own parish at least, are completely foiled in their purposes by the fanaticism or obstinacy, or both, of an individual *pauper*, who never fails to indulge in the most insolent triumph, We have known this very case, to our mortification, both in our own parish and adjacent ones." (pp. 18, 19.) . . . . "Strange to say, this easy admission to the privilege of preaching the Gospel, is actually turned against the purposes of Government; for it is well known that when it was agitated in Parliament to arm the whole body of the people, many of this religious order took out licences to preach, for no other purpose than to evade the military service they *owed* and must otherwise have *yielded* to their Country, in common with other subjects. Many, *most* of them, did not put their licences into execution; and, to elude the palpable charge of *temporising* on the occasion, gave out, that, though *spiritually called* at the time, they did not *yet* feel themselves *fully gifted*." (pp. 18—20.) . . . . . "Their politicks are of the leveling kind, though they pray for the King and Parliament, and all that are put in authority under them, like the Church, but in short prayers, carelessly and irreverently hurried over; and the attention is directed to the sermon, which our Church considers rather as an *appendage* than a *part* of the divine service. When the *regular correspondence* that is carried on between the Societies of Methodists, from one corner of the kingdom to the other, is taken into the account, I cannot help suspecting the preacher of the most obscure village to be a designed link in the chain, and intended for a farther use than either himself or his followers are at present aware of." (p. 23.) Here they are compared to the *Puritans* of old, who caballed to the subversion of the Constitution. "It is a general remark,

mark, that the looſeſt characters amongſt our common people, and the moſt notorious for neglect of religion in all other forms of it, are foremoſt to join themſelves to theſe ſectaries. The reaſon is obvious enough; for ſuch characters will naturally fly to ſuch healing doctrines for them to follow: that *the more wicked men are, the better ſubjects they are for regeneration*; and that they may become *regenerate* without the trouble of *repentance*, or difficulty of *amendment*. What future ruin to themſelves, and preſent injury to ſociety, muſt follow from ſuch notions!" (p. 26.)

"It increaſes my ſuſpicions of the ſect, when I hear certain lukewarm Churchmen among us, who are known not to be well affected to our preſent Government, allowing the folly of their enthuſiaſm, but defending them as a harmleſs ſet of people in their way—beneath the notice of the ſenſible, and not worth diſturbing in their principles. It ſtill more alarms me, when I ſee our *Diſſenters* going over ſo them in ſuch numbers, and ſo rejoicing at the numbers they carry from the Church. For, had the aims of this ſect nothing more in view than to eſtabliſh a purer form of doctrine and worſhip, could not the affinity they claim to the doctrine of the *Church* drive the Diſſenters, and eſpecially *true Preſbyterians*, to the greateſt poſſible diſtance from their meetings? It is ſuch a coalition of oppoſites as carries ſuſpicion in the very face of it. The rooted averſion to our *Volunteer Corps*, their puritanical objection to their exerciſing on *the Lord's day*, and oppoſition to it, as far as they are able, though ſupported by Act of Parliament, and guarded as much as poſſible from infringement on the religious duties of the Sabbath, is no proof whatever to me of their *real* piety. The truth, I believe, is, they would like it better if they did not exerciſe at all." (p. 27.)

"The waſte of time, the fatigue, the neglect of buſineſs and reſt, and the expence of fire and candle, and time, in ſinging and other ſervices at home, wear and impoveriſh the poor, who muſt, by ſome means or other, pay for ſeats and other tabernacle privileges, beſides ſpending money at an alehouſe to meet their friends or recruit their ſpirits on their Sabbath-day journeys. The principles of election and reprobation make men unchriſtian and inſolent over their unworthy brethren; an unchriſtian apathy to *the members of the Church*, a wiſh to be ſeparated from their deceaſed friends after death, and to be buried by their own miniſters in their own way. This gloomy diſpoſition muſt inſpire reluctance to ſerve maſters of a different perſuaſion. The teachers diſclaim all mention of *moral* virtue, as foreign to the purpoſe of a congregation aſſembled to *hear the Goſpel*. Thus the plain duties of honeſty, fidelity, and common juſtice, which the *ſtate of poverty* particularly tempts to tranſgreſs, and on that account want to be enforced by the ſtrongeſt ſanctions poſſible, have not even the recommendation on the ſeventh day. Thus temperance and induſtry, ſo eſſential to the *poor man's* very exiſtence, and contentment, the firſt ſource of comfort under the difficulty of his load, are not ſo much as pointed out to him as Chriſtian or *uſeful virtues*." (p. 28.)

"The motives to virtue and diſcouragement on the preſent ſcene undoubtedly derive their greateſt weight from the proſpect of *futurity*; what kind of morality then can we look for in a people who have taught, in the firſt place, that the *endeavours at a good life* will avail nothing to ſalvation? and, in the next, that dying in an *habitual ſtate of ſin* will not hinder it? For their ſtrange *poſition*, I know not by what name to call it, that, if on the bed of ſickneſs the *elect* can *call on the name of Jeſus, groan Jeſus, or whiſper Jeſus, all is ſafe*, fully amounts to this. *We* know who hath declared, that 'not every one that ſaith unto me, Lord, Lord, ſhall enter into the kingdom of Heaven [but he that *doeth* the *will* of my Father, who is in Heaven].' But, ſince they will not abide by this authority, let me at leaſt admoniſh them to conſider that the *very elect* are not exempt from ſudden death, and thoſe many accidents in life from which they have neither ſenſe or time ſo much as *to whiſper Jeſus* at the laſt." (p. 39.)

"The only way of dealing with a Methodiſt is, to appeal to facts. Long within our memories, this ſect was not known even by name in our pariſh. We had a few *Diſſenting* families, who properly attended their own paſtors, at no great diſtance from them; the reſt were of the Church, and, in general, very decently and regularly kept to it.

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I could now ask you, Sir, whether our servants or labourers were not at that time more content with their wages, less ready to murmur on accidental advances in the price of provisions, and more willing to work extraordinary hours, as the exigencies of their masters might require, than they are at present? My question does not go far enough; and I must again ask you, whether those of our servants and labourers, who still adhere to the religion of their forefathers, and to the principles in which they were themselves brought up, are not, in general, the best parents, the best husbands, the most satisfied in their stations, the safest to be trusted, and, in fact, the most readily trusted by their masters, *at this very time?* I am sure of your affirmation to both my questions.

"I must just observe here, that our common people are not so happy in themselves, nor possess that tranquillity of mind, which is the fruit of true religion, they enjoyed under the doctrines of the Church which they have so unhappily forsaken. The general countenance of Methodism is that of *Melancholy*, the certain consequence of their teachers insisting, as they do, on the *terrors* of the Lord, without tempering them with his *mercies*. Hence our common people frequently come home from their meetings disturbed in mind. I have known a wife and family made wretched at the change which the doctrines of the day have made in the husband and parent on his return at night; indeed, we have known too many instances when these terrifying alarms have ended in deep and doleful despondency. Is it possible that a Religion so *full of hope* as the Gospel of Christ should produce such an effect as this, were it preached and expounded in the *true meaning* and *spirit* of it?" (pp. 41—43.)

To these pointed observations we may add the dreadful effects of a Methodistical lady's visit to a tradesman's wife the day before she underwent a hazardous amputation for a dangerous swelling, which terminated her life—to enquire into the state of her soul, and whether she was in a proper temper to die. It did not indeed occasion her death; but how much it affected her spirits is easy to conceive. We could also add an instance of the contiguity of two Methodist chapels, not ten yards asunder, one of which rose on the desertion of the other by its pastor's bigamy, which obliged him to abscond, and yet both chapels have their regular pastors and congregations. One of these was consecrated in the memorable riots; and the officiating minister, since dead, prayed that Rome and Hell might be confounded from this place. The Particular Baptists have such rant in their discourses, that one of their preachers pronounced Dr. Gill went at his death, like Elijah, in a fiery chariot to Heaven.

69. *A short Account of the Cause of the Disease in Corn called by Farmers* The Blight, The Mildew, *and* The Rust. *By Sir* Joseph Banks, *Bart. With a Plate. (See vol. LXXV. pp. 517—519.)*

BOTANISTS have long known that the blight in corn is occasioned by the growth of a minute parasitic fungus or mushroom on the leaves, stems, and glumes of the living plant. Felice Fontana published, in 1767, an account of this unnoticed weed, with microscopic figures, which gave a tolerable idea of its form; more modern Botanists have given figures both of corn and grass affected by it, but have not used high magnifying powers in their researches. No one has attributed the evil to the real causes before Mr. Kirby's excellent papers on some diseases of corn published in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society. Mr. Bauer, botanical painter to his Majesty, has made drawings of this destructive plant, the Poa Aquatica, which are here engraved. By the pores of the straw, which open in wet and shut in dry weather, admitting the seeds of the fungus, which germinate and push their minute roots, no doubt (for they have not been traced), into the cellular texture beyond the bark, where they draw their nourishment from the sap, and the corn becomes more or less shriveled as they are more or less numerous. Some corn of this year's (1804) crop will not yield a stone of flour from a sack of wheat. Spring corn is less damaged than Winter, and rye less than wheat, probably because it is ripe and cut down before the fungus has time to increase in any great degree. Now the real cause of the blight is known, a few years may reasonably be expected to produce an interesting collection of facts and observations, and some progress be made towards obtaining a preventive or a cure. It seems probable that the leaf

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is firſt affected in the Spring, or early in Summer, before the corn ſhoots up into ſtraw, and then the fungus is orange-coloured; after the ſtraw becomes yellow, it aſſumes a deep chocolate brown; every pore will produce from 20 to 40 fungi, and every one of theſe 100 ſeeds, which may poſſibly be ſcattered by the wind within a week in the hot ſeaſon, and the latter end of the Summer be loaded with this duſt. It has been long admitted by farmers, though ſcarcely credited by botaniſts, that wheat in the neighbourhood of a Barberry buſh ſeldom eſcapes the blight. Some obſerving men have of late attributed this very perplexing effect to the farina of the flowers of the Barberry, which is yellow; but it is known to all botanical obſervers, that the leaves are very ſubject to the attack of a yellow paraſitic fungus, larger but otherwiſe much reſembling the ruſt in corn. Miſſeto, the paraſitic plant with which we are beſt acquainted, delights moſt to grow on the apple and hawthorn, yet in the Home Park at Windſor may be ſeen in abundance on the lime-trees there planted in avenues. This malady in the corn is believed to begin early in the Spring. May it not ariſe from a few ſtalks of infected ſtraw uncorrupted among the maſs of dung laid in the ground at the time of ſowing? It will be eaſy to ſearch, early in the Spring, for infected plants of corn and graſs, and to obſerve attentively whether cattle in the ſtraw-yard thrive better or worſe on blighted than on healthy ſtraw. That blighted ſtraw, retaining in it the fungi that have robbed the corn of its flour, has in it more nutritious matter than clean ſtraw which has yielded a crop of plump grain, cannot be doubted; and the queſtion is, whether this nutriment in the form of fungi does or can be made to agree as well with the ſtomachs of the animals that conſume it as it would do in that of ſtraw and corn? Although the ſeeds of wheat are rendered, by the exhauſting power of the fungi, ſo lean and ſhriveled that ſcarce any flour fit for the manufacture of bread can be obtained by grinding them, theſe very ſeeds will, except in the very worſt caſes *, anſwer the purpoſe of ſeed-corn as well as the faireſt and plumpeſt ſample that can be obtained, and in ſome reſpects better; for, as a buſhel of much-blighted corn will contain one third at leaſt more grains in number than a buſhel of plump corn, three buſhels of ſuch corn will go as far in ſowing land as four buſhels of large grain. The uſe of the flour of corn in furthering the proceſs of vegetation is, to nouriſh the minute plant from the time of its developement till its roots are able to attract food from the manured earth; for this purpoſe, one tenth of the contents of a grain of good wheat is more than ſufficient. The quantity of flour in wheat has been increaſed by culture and management, calculated to improve its qualities for the benefit of mankind, in the ſame proportion as the pulp of apples or pears has been increaſed, by the ſame means, above what is found on the wildings and crabs in the hedges. It is cuſtomary to ſet aſide, or to purchaſe for ſeed-corn, the boldeſt and plumpeſt ſamples that can be obtained; it is thoſe that contain the moſt flour. But this is unneceſſary waſte of human ſubſiſtence; the ſmalleſt grains, ſuch as are ſifted out before the wheat is carried to market, and either conſumed in the farmer's family or given to the poultry, will be found, by experience, to anſwer the purpoſe of propagating the ſort from whence they ſpring as effectually as the largeſt. Every ear of wheat is compoſed of a number of cups, placed alternately on each ſide of the ſtraw; the lower ones contain, according to circumſtances, three or four grains, nearly equal in ſize; but towards the top of the ear, where the quantity of nutriment is diminiſhed by the more ample ſupply of thoſe cups that are nearer the root, the third or fourth grain in a cup is frequently defrauded of its proportion, and becomes ſhriveled and ſmall. Theſe ſmall grains, which are rejected by the miller becauſe they do not contain flour enough for his purpoſe, have, nevertheleſs, an ample abundance for all purpoſes of vegetation, and as fully partake of the ſap (or blood, as we ſhould call it in animals) of the kind which produced them as the faireſt and fulleſt grain that can be obtained from the bottom of the lower cups by the waſteful proceſs of beating the ſheaves."

* "Eighty grains of the moſt blighted wheat of the laſt year that could be obtained were ſown in pots in the hot-houſe; of theſe, 72 produced healthy plants; a loſs of 10 per cent. only."

70. *Recueil des Pieces relatives à la Procedure et au Jugement de* Soleyman-el-hhaleby, *Aſſaſſin du General en Chef* Kleber. *Or, Collection of Pieces relating to the Trial and Sentence of* Soleyman-el-hhaleby, *Aſſaſſin of General* Kleber. Cairo, *from the National Preſs, Seventh Year of the* French *Republick.*

THE proceedings begin with the report of Deſgenettes, Caſabianca, and Sartelon, the chief phyſician, the ſubſtitute of the chief ſurgeon, and the *ordonnateur des guerres*, who directed the report, on view of the body of Kleber, juſt after his death by four wounds, two in his heart and one in his left arm and right thigh, and of Citizen Protain, architect and member of the Inſtitute in Egypt, killed by the ſide of and defending Kleber, by wounds in the temple, the wriſt, the throat, the loins, the jaw, and the left breaſt; all given by ſharp and cutting inſtruments. Thoſe of Protain were not mortal; and on his charge the murderer was pointed out and examined. He was an Arab, of Aleppo, in the General's ſuite, found in the garden where the murder was committed, with the dagger uſed in the murder, and ſeveral rags belonging to the criminal, who was known to every body, yet without any particular acquaintance, and went to Gyzeh, to ſeek employment in writing, but found none; and that thoſe whom he had written for were gone, and he knows them not, nor can recollect their names; that the laſt he wrote for was Mohammed Magrebyes Soues, water-carrier for the church; but that he wrote for nobody at Gyzeh, where he only went to ſeek for ſuch employment; that he was not taken in the General's garden, but in the high road; that, though he was in the garden, he was not concealed, only ſat there becauſe the cavalry guarded all the avenues, that he could not go to Cairo; that he had no dagger, and knew not if there was one in the garden; that he followed the General ever ſince morning, only for the pleaſure of ſeeing him; that the liſt *(liſiere)*, like one which he had on him, found in the garden near the ſpot of the murder, did not belong to him; that he ſpoke to nobody at Gyzeh, except to buy certain articles, and that he lodged there in a moſque; that the wounds on his head were given after he was taken; that he had not ſeen nor ſpoken to Houſicynkachef and his Mamelukes. The General having, for theſe denials, ordered him to be baſtinadoed till he ſhould ſpeak the truth; when he was unbound, he anſwered that he had been at Cairo 31 days, and came thither from Gaza in ſix days on a dromedary, on purpoſe to aſſaſſinate the Commander in Chief, and that he was ſent by the Aga of the Janiſſaries; that, at their return from Egypt, they aſked at Aleppo for ſomebody that could aſſaſſinate the Commander in Chief of the French Army, offering money or rank, and that he offered himſelf; that he addreſſed himſelf to no one, and was going to ſettle at the great moſque; that he ſaw the heads of the law, Seyd Mohammed el Adeſy, Seyd Ahmed el Oualy, Abdallah el Ghazy, and Seyd el Abe Qadyr el Ghazzy, who lodged in the ſaid moſque; that they adviſed him not to execute his deſign, becauſe it would be impoſſible, and he would be killed; that others than him ſhould have been charged with this deſign; that he talked to them every day about it; and that yeſterday he told them he would execute it, and aſſaſſinate the General; that he went to Gyzeh, to ſee if he could ſucceed; that he applied to the ſailors of the General Cange *(aux matelots de la Cange)*, to know if he was going out; that they aſked what he wanted, and having anſwered that he wiſhed to ſpeak with him, they told him that he went every evening into the garden; that this morning he ſaw the General go to the Mikias and Cairo, and that he followed him till he had aſſaſſinated him. This examination, taken by General Menou, in preſence of the other generals and officers of the Etat Major, was ſigned by the general and the commiſſary ordonnateur, Sartelon, and, after reading, in Arabic letters, by the accuſed.

The three Cheyks accuſed being examined ſeparately, Seyd Abd Allah el Ghazzy ſaid, that he was born at Gaza, lived at Cairo, where he read the Koran for ten years, at the great moſque of Garne-el-azhar, where he lived day and night, and was in the reach of knowing all ſtrangers, and believed himſelf about 30 years old; that within 50 days he ſaw none coming from Syria, yet he knew a man came to the Vizier's army within 30 days, and that he does not ſeem to ſpeak the truth; that he attended ſolely to his employment; had ſeen no perſon

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come from Syria, and only heard that a caravan came from the Eaſt; that it is impoſſible he ſhould ſpeak to or know men come from Syria; that he knew not one Soleyman come within 31 days from Aleppo; that it was a lie in this man to ſay he had ſeen him, and that he had communicated to him ſeveral important ſubjects.

Mohammed-el-Ghazzy ſaid, he was about 25 years old, a native of Gaza, inhabitant of Cairo, reader of the Koran at the great moſque El-Azhar five years; that ſtrangers ſometimes come to lodge at the moſque, but this is the concern of the porter; and that by turns he lies at the moſque, or with the Cheyk Cherquouy; that he knows not one Soleyman come from Syria about a month ſince; and that he cannot ſee all that come, becauſe the moſque is large; that he had known Soleyman three years ago; and that he had been at Mecca; and that ſince that time he has not ſeen him; and if he was come back, it was unknown to him; and that Seyd Abd Allah-el-Ghazzy knew him likewiſe; that he talked with Soleyman a long time yeſterday. Being aſked to ſay why he at firſt denied it? ſaid, he did not believe he had ſaid it, that the interpreters were miſtaken. Being aſked, if Soleyman did not tell him of a very criminal thing, and that he could have hindered him? anſwered, he knew nothing of it, and that Soleyman, within a month, had made different journeys to Cairo. Being told there were proofs that Soleyman had told him that he could kill the Commander in Chief, and that he could have hindered him? ſaid, he had not told him; but that yeſterday he ſaid he was going, and ſhould return no more.

Seyd Abd Allah-el-Ghazzy, being a ſecond time examined, was aſked, why he did not know the forenamed Soleyman of Aleppo, when there was proof that, within the laſt 31 days, he had ſeen him frequently, and ſpoke to him every day? anſwered, it is true that he did not know him, but he knew Mohammed-el-Ghazzy, who is, like him, reader in the great moſque *El-Azhar*. And afterwards, the ſaid Cheyks being confronted, and Mohammed-el-Ghazzy aſked, if he had not ſaid that Seyd Abd Allah knew the ſaid Soleyman? anſwered yes; and Seyd Abd Allah being aſked why he denied the truth? anſwered, that the queſtion was wrongly put to him; and that now they ſpeak of Soleyman of Aleppo, he owns that he knows him, but that he had not ſeen him theſe three days; that he never heard him ſpeak of the intention of aſſaſſinating the General; and that if he had, he would have hindered him with all his power. Being aſked, why he had not told the truth, ſince there was proof of it? anſwered, that could not be, and that he never ſaw Soleyman but ſaluting when they met; that Soleyman never told him what he came to do at Cairo.

Seyd Ahmed-el-Oualy was next brought to be examined; ſaid, his name was ſuch; that he was a native of Gaza, reader of the Koran at the great moſque about ten years, and that he knew not his age; that he never troubles himſelf with ſtrangers, nor ever ſaw thoſe who ſaid they had ſeen him at the moſque; that he had not ſeen a man come from Syria, ſent by the Grand Vizier, who affirms that he knew him; and that they might ſend this man to confront him with him. Being aſked, if he knew Soleyman of Aleppo? anſwered, that he knew one Soleyman who went to ſtudy at an Effendi's, and was a candidate- *(poſtulant)* to get into the moſques; that he ſaid he was of Aleppo; that he had ſeen him 20 days ago, but not met him ſince; that he told him the Vizier was at Jaffa; that his troops were ill paid, and deſerted; but that he did not know Soleyman enough to anſwer whether he patronized him; that he does not know whether the two other perſons were not his acquaintances, and whether all the three had not lately, and particularly yeſterday, ſpoken to Soleyman; yet he knew that Soleyman came to make prayers in the moſque, and placed theſe papers, purporting that he put his truſt in his Creator; but he knows not of his placing them yeſterday; that he never diſſuaded him from committing a criminal action; but that he told him that he would do certain fooliſh things, ſaying that he wanted to enter into the *ſacred combat*, which conſiſts in killing an infidel, but had named no one; and that he endeavoured to divert him from it, by telling him that God had given the power to the French, and that nothing could hinder them from governing the country.

Theſe examinations were read to the accuſed, who perſiſted in their anſwers, and

and ſigned them before Gen. Menou and a commiſſion of nine officers and commiſſaries, appointed to direct the whole trial and paſs the ſentence. The witneſs, Joſeph Perrin, marechal de logis, chief of the cannoneers of the guides, apprehended the Turk Soleyman, charged with the murder, in the garden of the French bath, hid among ſome half-ruined walls, which, as well as himſelf, were covered with blood in different parts, and he was obliged to ſtrike him with a ſabre to make him go; that he found, an hour after, hid in the earth in the ſame place, a bloody dagger. Robert, marechal de logis in the artillery of the guides, gave the ſame account; that he, ſeeking for the murderer of the General, found Soleyman in a corner, between ruined walls, bloody, as was himſelf, with only a piece of liſt of green cloth; that he diſcovered fear; and that a bloody dagger was found in the ground in the ſame place, and brought by him to the Staff (Etat Major). Protain, being confined to his bed by his many wounds, gave the following account to the commiſſaire rapporteur: that, as he was walking in the great gallery of the garden of the Quarter General, which adjoined to the ſquare, with the General in Chief, a man, dreſſed like a Turk, came from the bottom of the gallery, where the draw-well is, and, being ſome ſteps from the General, and oppoſite to him, he heard the General call to the guard, and, turning to ſee what was the matter, he ſaw the ſaid man ſtrike him with a dagger; that he ran to his aſſiſtance, and would have defended him; that he received ſeveral ſtrokes of the ſame dagger, which laid him on the ground, and made him recoil *(roular)* ſeveral paces; that, hearing the General call again, he returned to him, ſaw the ſaid man ſtrike him, and himſelf received freſh blows; till, loſing his ſenſes, he could give no farther account; but only knows that, notwithſtanding their repeated cries, they remained above ſix minutes without aſſiſtance. This confeſſion he ſigned, and afterwards declared he had ſomething to add; that, when Soleyman of Aleppo, charged with having aſſaſſinated the General and him, was brought to him a little time after, he knew him to be the ſame who, in the ſaid garden, ſtruck at the General, and to whom he himſelf, in attempting to defend him, gave ſeveral ſtrokes with a ſtick; after which, he received ſeveral ſlabs from Soleyman, which deprived him of all recollection.

Fortuné Divonges, aged 24, lieutenant in the 22d regiment of Chaſſeurs, aide-de-camp to Gen. Kleber, ſaith, that, 25th Priareal, having accompanied the General in his viſit to his head-quarters at Cairo, where he had ordered repairs, a man with a green turban and a worn cloak *(caſaque)* continued walking after the General while he went over the rooms, and every body taking him for a workman, he was left at liberty to go or come; but the General having croſſed his garden to go to that of Gen. Damas, Divonges, perceiving the man ſtill continued to follow him, aſked what he wanted, and ordered a ſervant to turn him out, and he diſappeared. Two hours after, when the General was aſſaſſinated, Divonges ſaw by his ſide the garment which the aſſaſſin had left, which he knew to be the ſame with that of the man whom he mentioned; and, ſhortly after, they brought a man covered with blood, whom he knew to be the ſame as he had turned out.

26 Priareal. Soleyman was again examined, when he ſaid, that he came on a dromedary, part of an Arab caravan, laden with ſoap and tobacco, which being afraid to enter Cairo went directly to the village of Ghayttah, in the province of Aufiehhy, and that he hired an aſs of a peaſant who he knew not to bring him to Cairo; that he was charged to aſſaſſinate the General by Ahmed Aga and Yaſſyn Aga of the Janiſſaries of Aleppo, who forbad him to diſcloſe the thing to any body, becauſe it was a delicate matter; that they made choice of him becauſe he was well acquainted with Cairo, where he had been three years; told him to go to the great moſque, to take his time and meaſures well, and not fail to kill the General; that he opened himſelf, however, to four Cheyks, whom he named, becauſe, otherwiſe, they would not have lodged him in the moſque; that he talked of his deſign to them every day, and they would have diſſuaded him, as from an impoſſibility; and that he did not deſire their aſſiſtance, becauſe they were too great cowards; that, on the day he had determined to execute the deſign, he ſaw only Mohammed-el-Ghazzy, to whom

whom he ſaid he was going to Gyzeh for this purpoſe; that he was alone to aſſaſſinate the General, and believes he was a fool for having undertaken the matter, ſince, otherwiſe, he ſhould never have come from Gaza to execute it; that the papers he put up in the moſque were only verſes of the Koran, which the Arabian writers were frequently accuſtomed to put up; that he received no money from any one in Cairo, but that the Agas had given him ſome; that the Effendi under whom he ſtudied was named Muſtapha Effendi, to whom he went, as uſual, every Monday and Friday, but that he had not dared to ſpeak of it to him, for fear of being betrayed; but he told the four Cheyks, whom he named, becauſe they were Syrians, like himſelf; that he communicated to them his intention to enter into the ſacred combat; and that he really told all the four ſo. When the Vizier came from Egypt, at the beginning of the month of Germinal laſt, anſwering to the Turkiſh month Dou-l-qa'déh, he was at Jeruſalem, on a pilgrimage; and he was alſo there before, when the Vizier took El-Ariſh. When he was beaten, he retired to El-Ariſh and Gaza, at the end of the Turkiſh month Chuonal, or at the beginning of the month Dou-l-qa'déh, anſwering to Germinal; that Ahmed Aga made part of this army; that, after the taking of El-Ariſh, he was detained at Gaza, by order of the Vizier; that this Aga was removed to Jeruſalem, to the houſe of Moula Selym, governor of the city; that he, Soleyman, was at that time at Jeruſalem, and went to ſee Ahmed Aga the firſt day of his arrival, to complain to him; that his father, Hagy Mohammed Aga, butter-merchant at Aleppo, was *(eprouvat des avanies)* wronged by the extortions of Ibrahim Pacha of Aleppo; that he had played him a great one before the Vizier went from Damaſcus into Egypt; that this extorted ſum had been paid; but fearing theſe ſhould recur again, he had put himſelf under his protection; that he came back next day to Ahmed Aga, who told him, that day, that he was a friend of Ibrahim Pacha, and that he would do him a ſervice with him if he would undertake to kill the General of the French Army; that on the third and fourth days he had made him the ſame propoſals, and then he directed him to Yaſſyn Aga, who was at Gaza, to furniſh him with money; that he went from Jeruſalem three or four days afterwards, to go to the village of Khalyl, and without receiving any letter from Ahmed Aga, who had ſent a domeſtick to Gaza to apprize Yaſſyn Aga of the whole. He ſtaid 20 days at Khalyl, and ſo long becauſe he was afraid of the Arabs, of whom the way was full, and waited for a caravan to take this journey, without receiving any letters; and at the end of theſe 20 days he went with it to Gaza, about the end of the month Dou-l-qa'déh, anſwering to the beginning of the French month Floreal; that, on the day after his arrival at Gaza, he preſented himſelf to the Aga, who told him he was informed of the buſineſs on which he came, and lodged him in the great moſque, where he came ſeveral times, by day or night, to concert matters ſecretly with him; that he promiſed to get the extortionate demands taken off his father, and to protect himſelf on all occaſions; gave him 40 Turkiſh piaſters, of 40 parats each, for the expences of his journey, with the inſtructions beforementioned; that, ten days after his arrival, he went away on a dromedary, on which he came in ſix days, as he explained it, his departure taking place in the firſt day of the Turkiſh month Dou-l-qa'-déh, anſwering to the middle of Floreal; ſo that, when he had killed the General, he had been 31 days at Cairo; that he knew the bloody dagger to be the ſame with which he committed the murder; that nobody gave it to him, but that he had bought it in the market-place at Gaza for the purpoſe, and that he took the firſt weapon that offered; that neither Ahmed Aga nor Yaſſyn Aga, ſingly or together, mentioned to him the Grand Vizier, to offer him his protection in caſe he ſucceeded in killing the General, but only offered theirs if he ſucceeded; that he knew nothing of any proclamation from the Vizier againſt the French to get them aſſaſſinated, only that the Vizier had ſent Tahir Pacha to aſſiſt the inſurgents at Cairo, and that this Pacha returned when he ſaw the Oſmanlis retiring; believes he was the only one charged with this commiſſion, and alone in the ſecret with the two Agas, to whom he was to go, or ſend an expreſs to them promptly. He was confronted with Mohammed-el-Ghazzy, who was charged with being an accomplice in the

the assassination. The Cheyk said he knew him, as Soleyman said he knew Mohammed, who was asked whether Soleyman had not entrusted him with the design? told him he came from Syria on purpose, from the Agas Ahmed and Yassyn? And if he had not talked with them almost every day? and, on the evening of the murder, he had not said that he was going to Gyzeh with that view? He answered, that all this was false; that they only saluted when they met; and that, the evening before he set out for Gyzeh, he brought him paper and ink, and told him he should not come back till next day. Being told this was all false, for that Soleyman, here present, affirms that he spoke to him every day, and particularly the day before the murder, that he was to kill the General; answered, that he lied. Being asked, if he did not go to sleep at the Cheyk Cherquouy's, and if he had not been there the last days? answered, that, since the arrival of the French, he never slept there, though sometimes before. Being told he did not tell the truth, because, in his examination yesterday, he declared that he often went to sleep with the Cheyk Cherquouy; and being asked, if he persisted in his declaration to the Cheyk of his design to murder the General, and particularly the evening before? answered, that he told the truth, and the Cheyk was afraid. The Cheyk, persisting in the denial, received the bastinado till he promised to tell the truth; he said, that Soleyman often told him that he came from Gaza to enter into the sacred combat against the French infidels; that he dissuaded him, by telling him it would have an unlucky end; and that it was only on the evening before the assassination that he told him he meant to kill the French General; that he did not inform against him, because he did not believe that a man of his description could kill the General when the Grand Vizier could not. Being asked, if he had not told what Soleyman said to several persons in the city, particularly the Cheyk Cherquouy? answered, that he told nobody of it, and, were he to be killed, he would not tell it. If he knew there were at Cairo other persons charged to murder the French General, and where they are? said, he knows of none, and Soleyman never told him of any. Soleyman, being asked to declare his accomplices, answered, there were none at Cairo, nor did he believe there were any persons but he to assassinate the French General. Mohammed-el-Ghazzy was then led to prison, and Soleyman confronted with Ahmed-el-Oualy; said, he knew him as the other did him. Ahmed being asked if Soleyman informed him of his design, and particularly the evening before the murder? answered, that Soleyman, on his arrival about 30 days before, told him of his being come to enter into the sacred combat against the infidels, which he disapproved; that, six days after, he told him his design; that from that time he said no more of it; and that he had not seen him for four days before the said murder; that Soleyman had reminded him of his design to murder the General; he recollected it; and that he did not inform against him for two reasons: because he thought he lied, and because he thought him too contemptible to be capable of such an action; that he had mentioned no accomplices; and that he thought it his duty to inform the Cheyk of the Mosque of it; and that he had told nobody of it; that he knew of no order from the General to inform against all the Osmanlis that should come to Cairo; that he had not lodged Soleyman at the mosque, because he declared he came for the purpose of this assassination; and that all merchants might lodge there. Asked, if Soleyman had not said they would not receive him without giving his reason that brought him there? that all comers are obliged to declare it; but that he owes it to the truth to declare that none of the Cheyks approved his design. Seyd Ahmed was carried to prison, and Soleyman was confronted with Seyd Abdallah-el-Ghazzy, who acknowledged that he knew him; owned that Soleyman told him of his design to fight with the infidels, and kill the Commander in Chief, and that he dissuaded him; that he did not inform against him because he thought he would have gone to the great Cheyks of Cairo, who would have dissuaded, and that he will do it in future; that he never spake of it to any one, nor Soleyman to any one at Cairo; that he neither knows nor believes there are other persons at Cairo to murder

murder the French General. Being aſked, if the four ſeveral parties had a mind to chooſe a friend to defend them? on their anſwering they would not chooſe any one, the interpreter Lhomaca was pitched upon for this office. Muſtapha Effendi was examined, being a native of Brouze, in Bithynia, *(quatre vingt un)* 81 years old, and ſchoolmaſter, under whom Soleyman was brought up three years; that he had ſeen him 10 or 20 days, when he came to ſleep at his houſe; but that, as he is poor, he bid him chooſe a lodging elſewhere; that he told him nothing of his deſign to kill the General, but only came to ſee him as his old maſter, without telling him why he came, or his enquiring, being only concerned to ſend him away becauſe he was poor; yet, when he aſked what he came for, he ſaid, to improve himſelf in reading; but that he knows not whether he ſaw any one at Cairo, becauſe he ſaw him ſo little time; and, on account of his age and infirmities, he ſeldom goes out; he teaches his ſcholars the Koran, and that he knows what are ſacred combats, and that it mentions them; that an old man has nothing to do with this, but that the Koran mentions them; and that he that kills an infidel is in the way of the direction; that he taught Soleyman only to write. Being aſked if he knew that a murderer had yeſterday killed the Commander in Chief of the French Army, who was not of his religion, and if, according to the principles of the Koran, this action is praiſeworthy, and approved by the Prophets? anſwered, that he that kills ought to be killed; that, for himſelf, he believes that the honour of the French is the honour of Muſulmans; and that if the Koran ſays otherwiſe, it is not his fault. Soleyman, being confronted with him, aſked if he was ever at his houſe, or communicated his deſign to him? anſwered, he ſaw him but once as his old maſter, only came to ſalute him; that this man is old and infirm; and that it did not ſuit him to let him into his deſign. Aſked, if he was not of the ſect of ſacred combats; and if the Cheyks of the city did not authoriſe him to kill the infidels at Cairo, to gain the favour of the Prophet Mohammed? anſwered, that he ſpoke of theſe combats only to the four Cheyks already named; that he never ſaw the Cheyk Cherquouy, becauſe they are not of the ſame ritual; that this Cheyk was of the ſect Chafey, and he of that of Hanefy.

The commiſſaire ordonnateur, Sartelon, ſummed up the evidence. He charged the murder on the Oſmanlis, a horde of barbarians, brought to overrun Egypt and Syria, in conſequence of a treaty, the execution of which their allies themſelves prevented. Ahmed Aga, impriſoned at Gaza, in the houſe of Moutſellein, ever ſince the taking of El-Ariſh, went to Jeruſalem after the defeat of the Vizier, and contrived the deſign which he had the barbarity to undertake. An inconceivable fatality ſeems to have prepared every thing for the execution of the Vizier's deſign, by the coming of Soleyman, a young man of 24, who preſented himſelf to the Aga on the day of his arrival at Jeruſalem, and claimed his protection in favour of his father, a merchant of Aleppo, againſt the extortion of Ibrahim, pacha of that city, and returned next morning. Information had been taken about the character of this young fanatick, who was preparing himſelf to be received reader of the Koran in a moſque, took a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, and had performed two others to Mecca and Medina, and had his head turned with the falſe idea of the perfection of Iſlamiſm in the ſacred combats and death of infidels. Ahmed opened himſelf to him, and ſent him to Yaſſyn Aga, commander of a detachment of his troops at Gaza, to receive his inſtructions, and the neceſſary ſums of money. Soleyman ſet out, ſtopped 20 days at Khalyl in Paleſtine, and, waiting with impatience for a caravan, was lodged in a moſque, to feed his fanaticiſm, while Yaſſyn had frequent ſecret interviews with him while he was in that town, and then ſent him on a dromedary with a caravan, which brought him in ſix days to Egypt. He came with a dagger to Cairo, where he had before paſſed three years, lodged, according to his inſtructions, in the great moſque; and prepared for the crime by invocation of the Supreme Being, and prayers written and fixed on the walls of the moſque. He was received by four readers of the Koran, to whom he communicated his deſign, conferred with them on it, and is diverted from it only by the difficulty of the enterprize, and the danger of the execution. Theſe four received the

the design in confidence, without doing any thing to hinder it, and made themselves accomplices by their silence. He waited at Cairo for his victim 30 days, and then set off for Gyzeh, and entrusted the time of his departure to Mohammed-el-Ghazzy alone. The General went from Gyzeh to Cairo the day after his departure. Soleyman followed him all the way, notwithstanding his being several times put away; and, on the 25th of this month (Floreal), concealed himself in the General's garden, approaching him to kiss his hand; his miserable appearance interested him, and he was not turned away. He struck him four blows with the dagger; and Protain received, in defence, several wounds, which disabled him. The assassin could not escape the searches of the soldiers; the blood with which he was covered, the dagger, his wild air, betrayed him; he confessed, and named his accomplices in his examination; and, in the prospect of punishment, preserved an unalterable tranquillity. His accomplices confess their knowledge of his design, and are inexcusable. No proof lay against old Mustapha Effendy. The punishment proposed was one used in this country, but the greatness of the crime requires it should be terrible: that the right hand of this wretch should be burnt first, then himself impaled, and left to be devoured by the birds of prey. This was performed immediately after the funeral of Gen. Kleber, after the execution of his accomplices, Abd Allah-el-Ghazzy, Ahmed-el-Onaly, and Mohammed-el-Ghazzy, by beheading them and burning their bodies, and their heads set on poles at Cairo, 28th Prairial. The trial, verdict, and sentence, to be published in the Turkish, Arabic, and French languages, 500 copies, and posted up wherever necessary.

71. *The Watchers and the Holy Ones. A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* Saint Asaph, *on* Thursday, December 5, 1805, *being the Day of Public Thanksgiving for the Victory obtained by Admiral Lord Viscount* Nelson *over the Combined Fleets of* France *and* Spain, *off* Cape Trafalgar. *By* Samuel, *by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of* St. Asaph.

THE text recites the warning received by, and the consequent judgment inflicted on, Nebuchadnezzar,—for his conversion; and, "notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, upon no ground at all, by a foreign Commentator of great name, it is evident, from the sacred history, that object was accomplished." This "judgment, originating, as represented in the text, in the 'decree of the Watchers, and in the word of the Holy Ones,' affords an instance of an immediate interference of God's Providence in the affairs of men, but not by the consultation and advice of *Angels of various orders* with the Most High. This appears from no passage in the Old Testament; was introduced only by the Jewish Rabbis, who lived since the dispersion of the nation, who thought all would be well if for tutelar deities they substituted tutelar angels; and from this substitution the system arose; and from the Jews the Christians, with other fooleries, adopted it. But, by whatever name these demi-gods be called, whether you call them gods or demi-gods, or demons, or genii, or heroes, or angels, the difference is only in the name, the thing in substance is the same. They still are deputies, invested with a subordinate indeed but with an high authority; in the exercise of which they are much at liberty, and at their own discretion. If this opinion were true, it would be difficult to shew that the Heathen were much to blame in the worship which they rendered to them; and the Heathen, who worshiped those who were supposed to have the power over them, were certainly more consistent with themselves than they who, acknowledging the power, withhold the worship." (pp. 8, 9.) "So nearly allied to idolatry, or rather so much the same thing with Polytheism, is this notion of the administration of God's government by the authority of angels; and surely it is strange, that, in this age of light and learning, Protestant Divines should be heard to say, that "this doctrine seems to be countenanced by several passages of Scripture." (p. 9.) In what manner the holy angels are made at all subservient to the purposes of God's government, is shewn by St. Paul, Heb. i. last verse. Are they not all "ministering spirits," or, literally, "serving spirits," not invested with authority of their own, but sent forth occasionally to do such service as may be required of them for them that be heirs of salvation? It

should

ſhould be added, that St. Paul writes this definition to the Hebrews as if combating the Rabbinical ſyſtem before alluded to. Having eſtabliſhed this miniſtry and rank of angels, the Biſhop proceeds to treat of thoſe angels mentioned by Daniel, which are only Gabriel and Michäel, a perſonage ſuperior to Gabriel. "This great perſonage has been long diſtinguiſhed in our kalendars by the title of 'Michäel the archangel.' It has been for a long time a faſhion in the Church to ſpeak very frequently and familiarly of archangels, as if they were an order of beings with which we are perfectly well acquainted. Some ſay there are ſeven of them. Upon what ſolid ground that aſſertion ſtands, I know not. But this I know, that the word Archangel is not to be found in any one paſſage of the Old Teſtament. In the New Teſtament the word occurs twice, and only twice. One of the two paſſages is 1 Theſſ. iv. 16, where the Apoſtle, among the circumſtances of the pomp of our Lord's deſcent from heaven to the final judgment, mentions 'the voice of the Archangel.' The other paſſage is in the Epiſtle of St. Jude, ver. 9, where the title of Archangel is coupled with the name of Michäel. This paſſage is ſo remarkably obſcure, that I will not attempt to draw any concluſions from it but this, which manifeſtly follows, be the particular ſenſe of the paſſage what it may. Since in this one text only the title of Archangel is found in the whole Bible; ſince in this one text only the title of Archangel is coupled with any name; and ſince the name with which it is here coupled is Michäel; it follows, undoubtedly, that the Archangel Michäel is the only Archangel of whom we know any thing from Holy Writ. It cannot be proved from Holy Writ, and if not from Holy Writ, it cannot be proved at all, that any Archangel exiſts, but the one Archangel Michäel; and this one Archangel Michäel is unqueſtionably the Michäel of the book of Daniel. . . . . Daniel calls him 'one of the chief princes,' or 'one of the capital princes,' or 'one of the princes that are at the head of all;' for this I maintain to be the full, and not more than the full import of the Hebrew words. Now, ſince we are clearly got above the earth into the order of celeſtials; Who are the princes that are *firſt*, or *at the head of all?* Are they any other than the Three Perſons in the Godhead? Michäel therefore is one of them. But which of them? This is not left in doubt. Gabriel, ſpeaking of him to Daniel, calls him 'Michäel *your* Prince;' and 'the great Prince, which ſtandeth for the children of thy people;' that is, not for the nation of the Jews in particular, but for the children, the ſpiritual children of that holy ſeed, the elect people of God; a deſcription which applies particularly to the Son of God, and to no one elſe. And in perfect conſiſtence with this deſcription of Michäel in the book of Daniel is the action aſſigned to him in the Apocalypſe; in which we find him fighting with the Old Serpent, the deceiver of the world, and victorious in the combat. That combat who was to maintain, in that combat who was to be victorious, but the ſeed of the woman? From all this it is evident that Michäel is a name for our Lord himſelf, in his particular character of the Champion of his faithful people, againſt the violence of the apoſtate faction, and the wiles of the devil. In this point I have the good fortune to have a hoſt of the learned on my ſide: and the thing will be farther evident from what is yet to come." (pp. 13, 14.) The princes of Perſia and Græcia, in Daniel, repreſented a party in the Perſian ſtate, which oppoſed the return of the captive Jews, juſt after the death of Cyrus, and again after the death of Darius Hyſtaſpes, and a party in the Greek empire, which perſecuted the Jewiſh religion after the death of Alexander the Great, particularly in the Greek kingdom of Syria. The angels in Micaiah's viſion, 1 Kings xxii. are not *conſulting* with the Almighty, but *ſtanding* to receive his commands. It is not merely the *execution* of the judgment upon Nebuchadnezzar, but the *decree* itſelf, that is aſcribed to the "Watchers" and "Holy Ones." The whole matter originated in their decree; and at their command the decree was executed.

"The plain truth is, and ſome learned men, though but few, have ſeen it, that theſe appellations, 'Watchers,' and 'Holy Ones,' denote the Perſons in the Godhead*: the firſt deſcribing them by the

* "Oſiander, L'Empereur, Gelerus, Calovius, William Jones in his Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, chap. iii. § ix."

vigilance

vigilance of their univerſal providence; the ſecond, by the tranſcendant ſanctity of their nature. The word, rendered 'Holy Ones,' is ſo applied in other texts of Scripture; which make the ſenſe of the other word, coupled with it here, indiſputable. In perfect conſiſtency with this expoſition, and with no other, we find, in the 24th verſe, that this decree, of the 'Watchers' and the 'Holy Ones,' is the decree of the Moſt High God: and in a verſe preceding my text (ver. 13th), God, who in regard to the plurality of the Perſons, is afterwards deſcribed by theſe two plural nouns, 'Watchers,' and 'Holy Ones,' is, in regard to the unity of the eſſence, deſcribed by the ſame nouns in the ſingular number, 'Watcher,' and 'Holy One:' and this is a fuller confirmation of the truth of this expoſition; for God is the only Being, to whom the ſame name in the ſingular, and in the plural, may be indiſcriminately applied. And this change from the one number to the other, without any thing in the principles of language to account for it, is frequent in ſpeaking of God in the Hebrew tongue, but unexampled in the caſe of any other being. The aſſertion, therefore, in my text is, that God had decreed to execute a ſignal judgment upon Nebuchadnezzar for his pride and impiety; in order to prove, by the example of that mighty monarch, that 'the Moſt High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomſoever he will, and ſetteth up over it the baſeſt of men.' To make the declaration the more ſolemn and ſtriking, the terms in which it is conceived diſtinctly expreſs that conſent and concurrence of all the Perſons in the Trinity, in the deſign and execution of this judgment, which muſt be underſtood indeed in every act of the Godhead: and in truth we ſhall not find in hiſtory a more awful example and monument of Providence, than the viciſſitudes of Nebuchadnezzar's life afford." (pp. 18, 19.)

"Nothing can ſo much fortify the minds of the faithful againſt all alarm and conſternation; nothing ſo much maintain them in an unruffled compoſure of mind, amid all the tumults and concuſſions of the world around them; as a deep conviction of the truth of the principle inculcated in my text, and confirmed by the acknowledgment of the royal penitent, Nebuchadnezzar: 'That the Moſt High ruleth in the kingdom of men.' But as this doctrine, ſo full of conſolation to the godly, is liable to be perverted and abuſed, by that ſort of men who wreſt the Scriptures to the deſtruction of themſelves and others; notwithſtanding that my diſcourſe has already run to a greater length than I intended; the preſent occaſion demands of me to open the doctrine in ſome points more fully, and to apply it to the actual circumſtances of the world, and of ourſelves. It is the expreſs aſſertion of the text, and the language indeed of all the Scriptures, that God governs the world according to his Will. By which we muſt underſtand a will perfectly independent, and unbiaſſed by any thing external; yet not an arbitrary will; but a will directed by the governing perfections* of the Divine Intellect; by God's own goodneſs and wiſdom. And as juſtice is included in the idea of goodneſs, it muſt be a will governed by God's juſtice. But God's juſtice, in its preſent diſpenſations, is a juſtice accommodated to our probationary ſtate:—a juſtice, which, making the ultimate happineſs of thoſe, who ſhall finally be brought by the probationary diſcipline to love and fear God, its end, regards the ſum total, and ultimate iſſue of things, not the comparative deſerts of men at the preſent moment. To us therefore, who ſee the preſent moment only, the government of the world will appear, upon many occaſions, not conformable, in our judgments, formed upon limited and narrow views of things, to the maxims of diſtributive juſtice. We ſee power and proſperity, not at all proportioned to merit; for, 'the Moſt High, who ruleth in the kingdom of men, giveth it to whomſoever *he will*, and ſetteth up over it the baſeſt of men:' men, baſe by the turpitude of their wicked lives, more than by the obſcurity of their original condition: while good kings are diveſted of their hereditary dominions, dethroned, and murdered. Inſomuch that, if power and proſperity were ſure marks of the favour of God for thoſe by whom they are poſſeſſed, the obſervation of the poet, impious as it ſeems, would too often be verified:

'The conqueror is Heaven's favourite;
but on earth [vanquiſh'd †.'

Juſt men approve and honour more the
As at this moment the world beholds,
with wonder and diſmay, the low-born uſurper of a great monarch's throne raiſed, by the hand of Providence unqueſtionably, to an eminence of power and grandeur enjoyed by none ſince the ſubverſion of the Roman empire: a man, whoſe undaunted ſpirit and ſucceſs in enterprize might throw a luſtre over the meaneſt birth; while the profligacy of his private, and the crimes of his public life, would diſgrace the nobleſt. When we ſee the imperial diadem circling this monſter's brows; while we confeſs the

* "Τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ."

† "Victrix cauſa Diis placuit, ſed victa Catoni."

hand

hand of God in his elevation, let us not be tempted to conclude from this, or other ſimilar examples, that He, who ruleth in the kingdom of men, delights in ſuch characters; or that he is even indifferent to the virtues and to the vices of men. It is not for his own ſake that ſuch a man is raiſed from the dunghill on which he ſprang, but for the good of God's faithful ſervants, who are the objects of his conſtant care and love, even at the time when they are ſuffering under the tyrant's cruelty. For who can doubt that the ſeven brethren and their mother were the objects of God's love; and their perſecutor, Antiochus Epiphanes, of his hate? But ſuch perſons are raiſed up, and permitted to indulge their ferocious paſſions, their ambition, their cruelty, and their revenge, as the inſtruments of God's judgments for the reformation of his people: and, when that purpoſe is anſwered, vengeance is executed upon them for their own crimes. Thus it was with the Syrian we have juſt mentioned; and with that more antient perſecutor, Sennacherib; and many more. And ſo, we truſt, it ſhall be with him who now 'ſmiteth the people in his wrath, and ruleth the nations in his anger.' When the nations of Europe ſhall break off their ſins by righteouſneſs, the Corſican 'ſhall be perſecuted with the fury of our avenging God, and none ſhall hinder.' Again, if the thought, that God ruleth the affairs of the world according to his will, were always preſent to the minds of men, they would never be caſt down beyond meaſure by any ſucceſſes of an enemy, nor be unduly elated with their own. The will of God is a cauſe, ever blended with and over-ruling other cauſes, of which it is impoſſible, from any thing paſt, to calculate the future operation. What is called the fortune of war, by this unſeen and myſterious cauſe, may be reverſed in a moment. Hence again it follows, that men, perſuaded upon good grounds of the juſtice of their cauſe, ſhould not be diſcouraged even by great failures in the beginning of the conteſt, nor by ſudden turns of ill-fortune in the progreſs of it. Upon ſuch occaſions they ſhould humble themſelves before God, confeſs their ſins, and deprecate his judgments. But they ſhould not interpret every advantage gained by the enemy as a ſign that the ſentence of God is gone forth againſt themſelves; and that they are already fallen, not to riſe again." (pp. 20—23.)

"Again; a firm belief in God's providence, over-ruling the fortunes of men and nations, will moderate our exceſſive admiration of the virtues and talents of men, and particularly of the great achievements of bad men, which are, always erroneouſly, aſcribed to their own high endowments. Great virtues, and great talents, being indeed the gifts of God, thoſe on whom they are conferred are juſtly entitled to reſpect and honour. But the Giver is not to be forgotten; the centre and ſource of all perfection; to whom thanks and praiſe are primarily due even for thoſe benefits which are conveyed to us through his highly-favoured ſervants. But, when the brilliant ſucceſſes of bad men are aſcribed to themſelves, and they are admired for thoſe very actions in which they are the moſt criminal, it is a moſt dangerous error, and often fatal to the intereſts of mankind. As, in theſe very times, nothing has ſo much conduced to eſtabliſh the power of the Corſican, and multiply his ſucceſſes, as the ſlaviſh fear of him, which has ſeized the minds of men, growing out of an admiration of his boldneſs in enterprize on ſome occaſions, and his hair-breadth eſcapes on others; which have raiſed in the many an opinion that he poſſeſſes ſuch abilities, both in council and in the field, as render him an overmatch for all the ſtateſmen and all the warriors of Europe; inſomuch, that nothing can ſtand before him. Whereas, in truth, it were eaſy to find cauſes of his extraordinary ſucceſs in the political principles of the times in which he firſt aroſe, independent of any uncommon talents of his own:—principally, in the revolutionary frenzy, the ſpirit of treaſon and revolt, which prevailed in the countries that were the firſt prey of his unprincipled ambition. But, were this not the caſe, yet were it impious to aſcribe ſuch a man's ſucceſſes to himſelf. It has been the will of God to ſet up over the kingdom 'the baſeſt of men;' in order to chaſtiſe the profaneneſs, the irreligion, the lukewarmneſs, the profligacy, the turbulent ſeditious ſpirit of the times: and, when this purpoſe is effected, and the wrath of God appeaſed, 'wherein is this man to be accounted of, whoſe breath is in his noſtrils?' It is a groſs perverſion of the doctrine of Providence, when any argument is drawn from it for the indifference of all human actions in the ſight of God, and the inſignificance of all human efforts. Since every thing is ſettled by Providence according to God's own will, to what avail, it is ſaid, is the interference of Man? At the commencement of the diſordered ſtate which ſtill ſubſiſts in Europe, when apprehenſions were expreſſed by many,—apprehenſions which are ſtill entertained by thoſe who firſt expreſſed them,—that the great Antichriſt is likely to ariſe out of the French Revolution; it was argued by them who were friends to the cauſe of France, 'To what purpoſe is it then, upon your own principles,

principles, to refiſt the French? Antichriſt is to ariſe: he is to prevail: he is to exerciſe a wide dominion; and what human oppoſition can ſet aſide the fixed deſigns of Providence?' Strange to tell, this argument took with many, who were not friends to the French cauſe, ſo far at leaſt as to make them averſe to the war with France. The fallacy of this argument lies in this: that it conſiders Providence by halves: it conſiders Providence as ordaining an end, and effecting it, without the uſe, or the appointment at leaſt, of means. Whereas, the true notion of Providence is, that God ordains the means with the end; and the means which he employs are, for the moſt part, natural cauſes: and among them he makes men, acting without any knowledge of his ſecret will, from their own views as free agents, the inſtruments of his purpoſe. In the caſe of Antichriſt, in particular, prophecy is explicit. So clearly as it is foretold, that he ſhall riſe; ſo clearly is it foretold, that he ſhall fall. So clearly as it is foretold, that he ſhall raiſe himſelf to power by ſucceſsful War; ſo clearly it is foretold, that War, fierce and furious War, waged upon him by the faithful, ſhall be, in part, the means of his downfall. So falſe is all the deſpicable cant of Puritans about the unlawfulneſs of war. And with reſpect to the preſent criſis, if the will of God ſhould be, that, for the puniſhment of our ſins, the enemy ſhould prevail againſt us, we muſt humble ourſelves under the dreadful viſitation. But if, as we hope and truſt, it is the will of God, that the vile Corſican ſhall never ſet his foot upon our ſhores, the loyalty and valour of the Country are, we truſt, the appointed means of his excluſion. 'Be of good courage then, and play the men for your people; and the Lord do that which ſeemeth him good.' It is particularly neceſſary at this ſeaſon, that I ſhould warn you againſt another groſs and dangerous perverſion of the doctrine of Providence; which is miſconceived and abuſed, when we impute any ſucceſſes with which we may be bleſſed to any merit of our own, engaging on our ſide that will of God, by which the univerſe is governed. If we are ſucceſsful in our conteſt with a tyrant, who has ſurpaſſed in crime all former examples of depravity in an exalted ſtation, we owe it, not to ourſelves, but to God's unmerited mercy. Nor are we to aſcribe it to any preëminent righteouſneſs of this Nation, in compariſon with others, if we have ſuffered leſs, and proſpered more, than others engaged in the ſame quarrel. This country, ſince the beginning of Europe's troubles to the preſent day, has certainly been favoured beyond other nations: and at this very criſis, at the moment when the armies of our continental ally were flying before thoſe of the common enemy, in that very moment the combined fleets of France and Spain, which were to have lowered the Britiſh flag, to have wreſted from us our antient ſovereignty of the Ocean, and to have extinguiſhed our commerce in all its branches, this proud naval armament, encountered by a far inferior force of Britiſh ſhips,—a force inferior in every thing but the intrepidity of our ſeamen, and the ſkill of their leaders,—was daſhed to pieces, at the mouth of its own harbour, by the cannon of that Great Commander whoſe grave is ſtrewed with laurels, and bedewed with his Country's tears. But let not this inſpire the vain thought, that, becauſe we are righteous above all the nations of Europe, our lot has therefore been happier than theirs. It has been ruled by the higheſt authority, that they are not always the greateſt ſinners on whom the greateſt evils fall. The converſe follows moſt undeniably, that thoſe nations are not always the moſt righteous who in peace are the moſt flouriſhing, and in war the moſt ſucceſsful. Let us give, therefore, the whole glory to God. In the hour of defeat let us ſay, "Why ſhould man complain?" man, for the puniſhment of his ſins! In the hour of victory, "let us not be high-minded, but fear." (pp. 23—27.)

Singular as this diſcourſe may appear on the firſt opening, it is another proof of the penetrating diſcrimination of its Author. May the ſpirit which ſhould oftener actuate the beſt of cauſes, by keeping pace with its good principles, that religious and virtuous enthuſiaſm which actuated our countrymen in a former century, ſtriking out actions that for a time aſtoniſhed Europe, be cheriſhed at preſent into ſimilar effects, to the reſcue of Europe and the preſervation of Britain! Theſe were the principles on which the late virtuous Miniſter acted—however the treachery and cowardice of thoſe concerned to ſupport him deſerted him.

72. *The Reality of the Powder Plot vindicated from ſome recent Miſrepreſentations. A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *at* St. Mary's, *on* Tueſday, Nov. 5, 1805. *By* Ralph Churton, *M. A. Archdeacon of* St. David's, *Rector of* Middleton-Cheney, *and late Fellow of* Brazennoſe *College.*

BY an extraordinary diſtortion of hiſtoric evidence, Dr. Milner, in his Hiſtory of Wincheſter, vol. I. p. 391, aſſerted,

asserted, "the *constant* belief of *Catholicks* to be, that Secretary Cecil secretly *excited* and *directed* that most infernal conspiracy called the Gunpowder Plot." Several contemporary accounts, written by persons present, and who assisted in the discovery and examination of the conspirators, perfectly consistent with each other, and all unequivocally laying the guilt to the charge of the traitors themselves, and their confidents and abettors, the Jesuits and priests. One of these narratives (Gunpowder Treason, pp. 25, 45, 46, reprinted 1679, by Dr. Thomas Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, from the edition 1605, Speed, f. 1236) ascribes it to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, lord privy seal; which does not seem to be generally known, and to whom, according to Lord Orford's character of that nobleman, we should not easily incline to ascribe it. This "true narration" is said to have been written by one whose office required "his continual attendance in court," and was published within a few weeks after, "and was neither contradicted nor answered at that time, nor has ever since been rendered improbable; nor can any reason be assigned why a man should ever acknowledge what is not true, when the disclosure exposes himself and his friends to shame and ruin—as must have been the case with most of the conspirators who were apprehended, and sooner or later confessed their guilt, which the traitor first taken, with the implements of destruction about him, instantly did, lamenting only that he was not, as he had been a few minutes before, within the house, when he would not have failed to blow it up, himself and all. Dr. M. cites two Protestant writers, who insinuate the plot was a device of Cecil's; Osborne, and somebody whom he enigmatically calls *Pol. Gram.*; and the assertion, that James I. called the fifth of November "Cecil's Holiday," for which no authority is alledged. But it is known, from the examination of the conspirators, that they had it in contemplation to warn several other lords, who are named, and others who are not named. The very day after the delivery of the letter to Monteagle, it was known among the conspirators that he had carried the letter to Secretary Cecil. It was not safe, therefore, whatever their wishes might be, to expose at once their plot to a full disclosure, and themselves to death, by repeating their notices, however secret. The accuser of Cecil, compelled to allow the reality of the treason, is unwilling to own the traitors—for any other than a set of desperadoes, poor youths of no consequence—instigated, however, by religion, which they style, without remorse, "the best cause."

"On the whole then it must be confessed, that this nefarious conspiracy, the atrocity of which makes us, for the sake of human nature, wish to disbelieve it, stands *upon a broader and firmer foundation* than almost any other fact in our annals; and if we allow, as perhaps we may, that Cecil had some knowledge of treasonable practices going on, and suffered them to ripen, that the guilt might be evident, and the proof irresistible, yet, if we go farther, and make him an agent and plotter in the business, we must not only give him, what some perhaps would not hesitate to bestow, the malignity of Satan, but we must also invest him with a portion of his power; he must have been invisible in himself and his emissaries while he tempted men to sin, or the treachery would infallibly have been disclosed. Sooner or later, when the plot was blasted, if not before, some one would have told who was the chief mover, and they would not uniformly and exclusively have shared the honour of the invention among themselves." (pp. 14, 16.)

"I have certainly," concludes Mr. C. in the last note to this Sermon, "not read the whole of the History of Winchester, nor of the Letter to the Prebendary; but, *as far as my examination has gone* (and it has not been confined solely to the subject of the Powder Plot), *I do aver*, that, notwithstanding the specious shew of notes and quotations, there is scarcely a single fact, advanced by Dr. Milner, that is not *unfairly stated, unsupported, or untrue.*"

73. *A Monody on the Death of the late universally-lamented Hero of the* Nile, Copenhagen, *and* Trefalgar, *the Right Hon.* Horatio *Lord* Nelson, &c. *who fell gloriously off* Cadiz, October 21, 1805. *By* Charles Abbot, *D.D. F.L. and A.S. domestic Chaplain to the Duke of* Bedford, *Vicar of* Oakley *and* Goldington, *in* Bedfordshire, *and late Fellow of* New *College*, Oxford.

AS a specimen of this poem, which

is dedicated to Lord Collingwood, take the concluding lines:

"The Sailor too, in Sorrow's tearful mood,
Proclaims his lov'd Commander, great and good; [ſtrife
Whilſt, almoſt loathing the triumphant
That robb'd his Country of her Hero's life,
Struck mute by Providence's ſtern decree,
He only makes a vow to Heav'n and me,
Like my Horatio to uphold the State,
And ſeek our Conqueſt in the arms of Fate;
Fearleſs amidſt the battle's heat to go,
And deſolation deal on every foe;
Then, as his brow the bloody conteſt braves,
Exulting cry, "Britannia rules the waves!"

74. Imperium Pelagi. *A Sermon, preached at* Cirencester, *by the Rev.* John Bulman, *Chaplain to General* Phillipſon's *late Regiment of 20th Light Dragoons, on* Thurſday, Dec. 5, 1805, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving.*

TEXT, Exod. xv. 6. Ambiguity is ſo little in our conſtitution, that we ſhould be ſorry to have miſrepreſented a former ſermon of this gentleman's (ſee vol. LXXIV. p. 134), to whoſe publications we wiſh ſucceſs, and particularly the preſent, which ſo ſtrongly enforces the doctrine of *a providential government of mankind*, exemplified in ſo many inſtances in our own hiſtory, which, though the days of miracles are long ſince paſt, argue a ſpecial Divine interference. Theſe are, the defeat of the Armada, the timely diſcovery and conſequent prevention of the horrid machination of the gunpowder treaſon *, and, we preſume as a third inſtance, the Revolution, which "eſtabliſhed the liberties of this land upon that ſolid foundation which nothing but our own wickedneſs can ſubvert." We are concerned to find the writer is able to confirm to us the aſſertions we interrogated him about, as to the unpatriotic complexion of ſo great a majority of his neighbours †; a complexion to which a certain preacher, not far diſtant from him, labours to draw over *his own* hearers. See Warner's Sermon, vol. LXXIV. p. 1185.

75. *National Diſtreſſes counterbalanced by National Mercies. A Funeral Sermon for Lord* Nelſon, *preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. George the Martyr, Southwark, *on* Sunday *Afternoon*, December 8, 1805, *for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of thoſe who were ſlain with him. By the Rev.* Henry Draper, *D. D. of* St. Edmund's *Hall*, Oxford, *Lecturer of that Pariſh, and* Sunday *Morning and Evening Preacher of* St. Antholin's, Watling Street.

FROM the caſe of Rachel mourning for her children, Jerem. xxxi. 16, 17, the preacher ſuggeſts ſome of the circumſtances which, even in this period of our rejoicing, tend to excite our ſorrow as a nation and people, the ſources of conſolation and hope to us, and the conduct to be at preſent adopted. The language is pathetic and ſtrong.

76. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Mary, Stratford Bow, Middleſex, *on* Thurſday, December 5, 1805, *the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving for the late ſignal and important Victory obtained by his Majeſty's Ships of War under the Command of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount* Nelſon *over the Combined Fleets of* France *and* Spain. *By* Samuel Henſhall, *M. A. Rector, late Fellow of* Brazenoſe *College*, Oxford, *Author of Specimens and Parts of the Hiſtory of* South Britain.

IF our old acquaintance had not confirmed our former evidence in what College he had ſtudied; the preſent diſcourſe would not eaſily have perſuaded us that he had an academical education. Such a parade of learning and Scripture reading, in ſuſtian declamation, would not have been allowed in the theme of a ſchool-boy. "The fiend" of the bottomleſs pit, "the Hebrew *Abaddon*, the Greek *Apollyon*, the Latin *Exterminans*, Exterminator, or *Perdens*, Deſtroyer, (has he no SAXON name to continue the roll of his titles? or does the author, who ſhines ſo ſkilfully in that language, forget his trade?) "not repenting of his murders and his theſts," oppoſed the mighty protecting Angel that came down from Heaven, cloathed with a cloud, that "had ſet his right foot upon the ſea, and his left foot upon the earth."..... "The Mahometan *creſcent* of the *Apoſtate Buonaparte* vaniſhed

* However, the emiſſaries of Rome affect to deny the exiſtence of this plot; and it is become too much the faſhion of the day for Proteſtants to doubt it.

† "There are, it ſeems, more Quakers in Cirencester than in any other town in his Majeſty's dominions, in proportion to the general population; and their numbers are every year increaſing, ſo that, ere long, it bids fair to be a little Philadelphia."

niſhed from the radiant columns of light that emanated from the "SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS." ALLAH "and the *Muſſulman's* fleet are aſtounded*." Let us hear the apoſtrophe to Benevolence: "Shall wounded, ſuffering mariners, our proveditors and defenders! ſhall the infant offspring of bemoaning widows of our gallant officers and ſeamen, cry in vain for help in Britain?—God forbid!—then might the Imperial Moniteur of an Apoſtate juſtly hold us up to deriſion—the infidels "laugh us to ſcorn." But, when the ſinews and ſtrength of your country, the labourers who have enriched you, preſent their juſt claims to a humane and benevolent people, it becomes not only the *obligation* but the *intereſt* of every well-conſtituted ſociety to extend their beneficence beyond any poſſible demands. By ſuch liberality you diſplay your *patriotiſm* as *citizens*; you evince your zeal for your Country's good, and firm attachment to its Navy and Government. But, above all, as *Chriſtians*, you preſent to the Throne of Grace no vain thankſgiving, but an offering acceptable and well pleaſing in the ſight of God; and you have this bleſſed aſſurance for your comfort and conſolation, that "your labours, with reſpect to yourſelves, will not be in vain in the Lord."

The text is, Pſalm xlvi. 1, 2, 3, Septuagint or Common Prayer Verſion, thus illuſtrated: "*Though Chaos is come again, though the earth is without form and void, though darkneſs overſpreads the deep and vaſt abyſs*; though the earth tremble, and though the hills be carried into the midſt of the ſea; yet may the righteous rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of his ſalvation." The "French lead captive the young men, to be ſlaughtered by *the allies of their relatives* in diſtant regions."—"Such a magnificent and ſtupendous element did the Lord Almighty deſignate to himſelf when he diſplayed the mighty operations of his eternal decrees: ſuch a peculiar deſcription of men, habituated to the mountainous billows of the Atlantic, the boiſterous equinoctial ſtorms, the dangers to be apprehended from *ſuſpending* rocky ſhores, ſhelving ſhoals, or engulphing æſtuaries, were ſelected by the Lord Omnipotent to behold the complete wreck of the moſt ſtately veſſels of our enemies that ever rode on the boſom of the ocean." (p. 5.)

77. *A Sermon, preached on the late Naval Victory, in the Pariſh Church of* Great Stanmore, Middleſex, December 3, 1805, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving. By the Rev.* Arthur Robinſon Chauvel, *LL.B. Rector.*

DEDICATED to Sir Thomas Boulden Thompſon, Knt. Captain in the Royal Navy. "At the earneſt requeſt of many of my pariſhioners, I am induced to publiſh the following diſcourſe. I could have been deſirous of introducing it to the publick under the ſanction of your name from motives of private friendſhip; but, conſidering the very particular occaſion on which it was preached, and the object I had in view being purely national, to whom, upon public principles, could I with more propriety addreſs it than to Sir Thomas Boulden Thompſon? to one who had been ſo often the companion of our lamented Hero, both in dangers and glory, and whoſe valiant ſervices, interrupted for the preſent by his ſevere ſuffering in the memorable battle of Copenhagen, muſt be deeply felt and acknowledged by a grateful Country?" Text, Jer. xlvii. 6.

Mr. C. is repreſented to us an admired preacher; and he improves the occaſion in contemplating the obligation this Nation has to Divine Providence on various occaſions, and the duties reſulting therefrom.

78. *A Sermon, preached to a Country Congregation, on the Occaſion of the late general Thankſgiving for the late Victory obtained over the Combined Fleets of* France *and* Spain. *By the Rev. Sir* Adam Gordon, *Bart. Rector of* Eaſt Tilbury, Eſſex, &c.

THE preacher, "compelled by an event which took place in his family, in the order of Divine Providence, to attend at a great diſtance from home," could not forget to celebrate the memory of the day, on another occaſion, in a practical and appropriate diſcourſe on Pſ. cxxiv. 1, 2, 3.

79. *The Duty of keeping the Sabbath Day holy. A Sermon, delivered in the Pariſh Church of* Whaplode, Lincoln, *by the Rev.* S. Oliver, *Curate of the ſaid Pariſh. With an Appendix, containing the legal Penalties for Profanation of the Sabbath.*

A PLAIN diſcourſe, delivered, firſt,

* Is Mr. H. ignorant that *Allah* is the name of the *true God* in the Muſſulman's Creed?

to a very small congregation, and, two years after, to a larger, who expressed a wish "to see it in a more universal form." Text, Ex. xx. 8.

70. *Poems, on various Subjects.* By Henrietta Harris.

THIS little volume, which is dedicated, by permission, to the Countess of Essex, is introduced by an apology for defects and inaccuracies, as having been "originally designed merely for the amusement of leisure hours, and written chiefly for the purpose of obliging her friends." If such were the Author's motives, we trust her labour has not been fruitless, as the volume is graced by a respectable list of subscribers, who will be gratified by a variety of poetical effusions, demonstrating a feeling and a grateful mind.

A short extract from some verses "On quitting Worcester, many Years the Author's Residence," will justify this assertion:

"Blest scenes, for ever be my Muse's pride!
Where first I stray'd a gay and happy bride:
Where first the fond maternal name I bore— [no more.
* Name ever dear! though claim'd by me
Yet o'er my heart a secret hold they find,
I would not leave their peaceful dust behind.
Still would I stay, with anxious care to fling
The new-born off'rings of the infant Spring;
On the blest turf drop one pellucid tear,
To make them bloom the fairest of the year. [care!"
Sweet friendship, balm of every earthly

In a Poem on reading Dr. Valpy's Sermon preached for the Royal Humane Society, Mr. H. thus apostrophises:

"O first of Charities!—what lofty name
Shall mark thy records on the lists of Fame?
See prattling Infancy, and helpless Age,
See Talents, Genius, in thy cause engage:
See mild Religion offers at thy shrine,
And bids a Valpy in thy cause combine!"

"O thou! whose sympathy in Pity's cause
Calls for the tribute of the World's applause!— [known,
Long may thy days to blissful joy be
Nor ever feel a sorrow of thy own!—
And ye, kind Guardians of a cause so blest,
Be smiling happiness your constant guest;
A grateful Country shall your names revere,
Names to Humanity for ever dear;—
Names that soft Infancy shall learn to praise,— [cays,—
Names that shall live till Nature's self de-
Names that fair Fame shall utter with applause, [Hawes!"
Whilst Virtue hails a Valpy and a

* "Having buried two children."

71. Fox *on the Diseases of the Teeth.* 2 *Vols.* "In tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria—"

IN our author's first volume, the natural history of the human teeth is so minutely and correctly described as almost to supersede the necessity of any future publication on this subject. He proceeds, in the second volume, to explain, in a very masterly manner, the diseases to which the teeth are subjected; the whole forming one of the most scientific and interesting works that ever has been presented to the publick. To enter into the various excellences of this elaborate performance would be almost to transcribe the two volumes. Suffice it to say, that we know not whether to admire most the perspicuity of the style, the pathology of the diseases, or the clear and unsophisticated descriptions, which evince a most intimate knowledge of the animal œconomy. The author seems to have completely refuted all the doctrines of the most able physiologists of the old school; and, what in our opinion adds greatly to his merit, there is no mixture of hypothesis with practical observations.

*** An Almanack has been printed for the present year at *Constantinople*, which is the first of the kind ever published in that city, although a printing-office was established there so long ago as the year 1716, from which many books have been issued from time to time.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Constant Reader enquires after any book which explains the Origin of fixing Nobility at Sixteen Quarters, and the manner of making them out. *La Roque, Traité de la Noblesse.*

Our "Reader for more than Half a Century" will find his Letter already printed in p. 232.

We have no doubt of the kind intentions of Urbanicus, and are much obliged by his hints; but have no inclination to run a race with any Rival. Though under different titles, we shall avail ourselves, as far as we confidently can, of his *fix divisions*; and think we could point out to him many others, in which the publications he alludes to are not able to overtake us.

Our Chelsea Friend could not possibly think we should *swallow his Bait.*

The Autographs offered by W. H. will be acceptable; as will the Drawing by Mr. Smith of *Chertsey.*—We have not received any Remarks on the Copper Dish.

LINES *ſuggeſted by Mr.* PITT'S *Funeral in* Weſtminſter Abbey.

O THOU! the nobleſt of our antient piles! [drawn aiſles!"
Rich in thy "fretted roofs" and "long-
But chief as manſion of th' illuſtrious dead, [has ſpread!
Whoſe deathleſs fame through ev'ry clime
What mournful cauſe unbars thy Weſtern gate,
Entrance to grant for one of high eſtate?
In ſolemn pomp what ſon Britannia brings
Along thy avenue for ſceptred kings?
Some mighty chieftain do theſe banners ſhow, [foe?
Slain in the hour of triumph o'er the
Ah! no! the badge of Chatham's race I ſee,
Borne a ſad emblem of mortality:
Another Patriot Pitt, Britannia mourns,
And kindred tears ſhall bathe their kindred urns!
One full of years, of eloquence the pride,
His Country's cauſe the theme, with glory died:
Not yet the Son autumnal years had ſeen,
When the great Maker clos'd the ſhifting ſcene; [had ſteer'd,
Yet England's bark full twice ten years
Whilſt her bold thunders adverſe nations fear'd.

Behold what troops precede this honour'd bier!
Here talent, virtue, nobleneſs appear!
And Royalty itſelf here throws aſide,
And feels the nothingneſs of human pride! [pall
See! an Archbiſhop, Dukes, ſuſtain the
O'er this great Commoner, ſo mourn'd by all, [birth,
That Faction's ſelf now gives his praiſes
And Rivals join in tribute to his worth,
Integrity which kingdoms could not buy,
And patriot zeal which mark'd th' expiring ſigh.

Hark! for the choirs begin that ſacred ſtrain [vain;
Which points to man *one hope which is not*
And as the awful truths harmonious ſwell,
We ſeem to ſoar where God and Angels dwell.
But, ere this portion of the ſervice ends,
To ſublunary cares the mind deſcend:
With ſolemn ſteps behold the mourners more love)
(Slow to inhume that relick which they
And to the Northern tranſept bend their way,
A Pitt to mingle with his native clay;
For in that yawning grave the aſhes lie
Of him whoſe patriot fame ſhall never die.

Now Porteus, Vincent, join in truths divine, [line.
And with new fervour glows each burning

Lo! on that pedeſtal what form appears?
Great Chatham's attitude and ſemblance wears!
His ſpirit, ſure, has left its heav'nly throne
With outſtretch'd arms to hail his fav'rite ſon!

Soon fade th' illuſions of the mental eye,
And back we turn to ſad reality,
Where "earth to earth" and "duſt to duſt" conſign'd, [mind.
New ſorrow wakens in each generous
Whilſt ev'ry Britiſh boſom heaves with woe; [flow;
Adown ſome manly cheeks what torrents
But chief the rev'rend Tutor turns aſide—
The youth he faſhion'd was the Nation's pride;
To him the ſad prerogative was giv'n
His ſoul in manhood's prime to plume for Heav'n. [peace,"
But though his "body's buried now in
Yet, Lincoln, never ſhall his glory ceaſe.
Hear truth in Handel's ſtrains celeſtial pour, [more."
"His name, his name ſhall live for ever-

Yes, while ſhall laſt this ſublunary frame,
Hiſt'ry ſhall chronicle th' illuſtrious name:
(Vainly we ſeek within her "ample page"
Two ſuch kin ſtars illumining one age.)
Thine, junior Pitt, this eulogy moſt great: [hate.
The World's Uſurper mark'd thee for his
May Heav'n, in mercy to that world, oppoſe
Such future barriers to Britannia's foes;
That Gaul's deſtroying legions yet may find [hind,
NELSONS and PITTS here ſtill are left beTo whom th' Almighty has his *fiat* giv'n,
To ſhew that England's is the cauſe of Heav'n.

ODE FOR EASTER-DAY, 1806.

IN Heaven the great deſign began,
And Angels ſung its birth divine;
'Twas Mercy there beſtow'd on man
That firſt and laſt did brighteſt ſhine:
The boundleſs empire of Jehovah's reign,
Re-echo'd back the joy-inſpiring ſtrain,
On thoſe bright confines where ethereal day
Darts through the pathleſs void its potent ray:

Glory to God on high they ſing,
Worthy art thou, anointed King,
To have the higheſt Heavenly throne
That flies the reach of thought; and crown, [end,
Grac'd with tranſcendant glory without
While through th' amazing All thy empire ſhall extend.

Though thou didſt late endure the croſs,
WhileNature through her wondrous frame
Felt the dire pang, and Darkneſs groſs
Strove to pollute thy glorious name;
Yet thy inherent eſſence pierc'd the gloom,
And with renew'd effulgence ſhone more bright,
More glorious, more divine: the yielding tomb
Reſign'd its pearl of everlaſting light,
And Satan's empire fled before Jehovah's might.

Worthy art thou in whom diſplay'd
The fulneſs of the Father's love
Supremely ſhines, for thou art made
His All in All of Heaven above.
Thrones and dominions own thy ſov'reign pow'r,
And Heav'n's bright armies to thy ſcep-tre bear
Their homage due: thy worth they all adore,
And in their loud hoſannas thee declare
Triumphant Prince of Peace! th' eternal Son,
Who for man's ruin'd race eternal life haſt won.

Thou who didſt ſtay the flaming ſword,
That hung impendent o'er the head
Of ſinful man, unveil thy word;
Still to its page our footſteps lead:
As by thy pow'r our ſuffering Lord aroſe,
Nor Death nor Grave of Victory e'er boaſt,
So ſhall thoſe manſions where the dead repoſe
Lead to the frontiers of that bliſsful coaſt,
Where joys immortal ſhall for ever grow,
And permanent delights in copious rivers flow.

Haſte, happy day! with truth adorn
The longing Nations of the Earth,
When by its light they all ſhall turn
To God, and view their Saviour's com-plete worth.
Haſte, happy day, with love and joy re-plete,
When all the works of darkneſs, baſe and foul,
Shall ſpeed their flight far hence, nor dare to meet
Him who ſhall urge his pow'r from Pole to Pole;
When Eaſtern Nations ſhall explore the road,
The ſacred certain way to his ſupreme abode.

JOHN STOYLE, Lieut. Royal Navy.

Goſport, Eaſter Sunday, April 6.

EFFUSION *written in a Summer-Houſe at* FILEY BAY, *in* YORKSHIRE. *(See p. 308.)*

ON the blue waves in ſtill delight I gaze:
Soft glitters in the ſun the diſtant ſail;
Hoar cliffs far-ſweeping ſpread a ſilver blaze;
Around the jutting rocks the billows wail;
And, daſhing o'er the brig, the foam aſcends gay;
In many a graceful ſhape of radiance ſparkling ſpray,
But ſoon, with driving winds, the ſhow'r deſcends,
Hides the white rock, and dims the ſleep,
Blots the bright azure of the ſmiling deep,
And veils each tranquil feature of the ſcene.
So, in Life's gladden'd hour, when paſſions ſpread
And cares are lull'd in dreams of hope ſerene,
The ſtorms of trouble, wildly ruſhing, head,
Dark ſorrows o'er the ſources of our joy.
Yet, feeble man, droop not thy languid head,
Nor let the uncheering blaſt all hope deſtroy, reſign,—
As this dim ſcene ſhall ſoon its gloom ſhine;
The winds be huſh'd, the clouds be roll'd away,
The cliffs ſhall whiten, and the foam ſhall fair,
So ſure again ſhall beam Hope's ſmiling ray:
'Midſt the ſad tumults of ſublunar care,
Blithe hours of peace ſhall ſoothe thy anxious breaſt; dream,
And joy ſucceeding grief, with contraſt cloſe,
Shall calm the toſſings of thy ſoul to reſt:
Such is the Life of man, an ever-varying gleam;
Alternate frowning ſtorm and ſunny Till the dark night of Death, with gloomy
Drops the fix'd veil o'er pleaſures, toils, and woes.

THE OLD MAN'S TALE;

A SIMPLE STORY.

By WILLIAM CAREY.

HERE while I ſit, and liſten to the blaſt corn,
That flies abruptly o'er yon waving
Back on my ſtormy years a look I caſt,
Ah! well-a-day, that ever I was born!
Bending beneath a weight of ills, I groan:
Poor, old, and weak, I mourn, and mourn alone.

No wife, no child have I!—my ſons ſo brave, me grew,
Who, once, my lov'd ſupporters, round
Are gone before me to the ſilent grave;
The earth, for ever, hides them from moleſt,
my view.
There, where no wants purſue, no woes
I long to lay my weary head to reſt.

Ah! what is life? a bubble on the wave
That ſhines a moment, and for ever not ſave
Ah, what the world, whoſe glories can-
The good, the great, the learned, and known;
the wiſe?
Each ſmiling hope, each tranquil joy I've
When moſt I thought them mine, were they flown.

Pale

Pale Diſappointment chill'd my youthful pride; [thorn:
And pierc'd my boſom with her ſharpeſt
A haughty fair my ſuit of love denied,
My ſuit of love repell'd with cruel ſcorn.
Beneath her caſement oft the live-long night
I watch'd her riſing, as the dawn of light.

But Sorrow flies from youth, nor can Deſpair [prime:
O'erthrow the mind of man when in his
The fondeſt love, the moſt corroding care,
Muſt yield to abſence and conſoling time:
Thus I forgot her frowns, but lov'd again:
A milder maiden ſhar'd my pleaſing pain.

We plighted faith: in chaſte connubial joys [lay;
Full twenty ſummers in my arms ſhe
Four daughters, fair and good, four lovely boys [ſoon away.
Heav'n bleſs'd us with, but call'd too
One died: another fell: a ſwift decay
Conſum'd my bloſſoms in their fragrant May.

Thus, like an oak of branches all depriv'd,
A mournful, childleſs father, I became;
Yet the dear partner of my heart ſurviv'd,
Though Sorrow prey'd upon her tender frame: [head;
Nine moons I ſaw her droop her languid
The tenth—ah, woe is me! I wept her dead.

One wiſh alone remain'd, the wiſh to die;
But Death will not the voice of Grief obey. [dry.
The fountain of my tears at length ran
In yon lone church-path o'er the ſilent clay: [ther ſleep,
Where my ſweet children with their mo-
On their cold bed, for years, I lov'd to weep.

Misfortunes multiplied: my little wealth
Melted—and all my worldly friends grew cold: [health—
Age follow'd — ſore affliction — loſs of
Ingratitude—too tedious to unfold.
While ſchool'd in woe, my mortal courſe I trod, [God.
Sick of the world, my hope I fix'd in

My fourſcore years now ſeem a little day;
A gleam of ſun-ſhine glancing through a ſtorm:
The morning of my youth ſoon fled away:
The noon was ſhort—and clouds the eve deform. [light;
The ſun from man withdraws his ſetting
And ſoon theſe eyes ſhall cloſe in death and night.

SONNET TO THE MOON,

By William Carey.

QUEEN of the ſkies, whoſe wan and ſhadowy beam
Now ſeems to ſlumber on the diſtant wave,
Or fondly hover o'er the haunted grave,
Where the warm tears of lone Affliction ſtream;

In penſive ſtate, amid thy realms ſublime, [wail,
Thy clouded glories why doſt thou be-
Like ſome fair mourner in a ſable veil,
Wedded to ſorrow in her early prime?

Dear to the Poet is thy dread repoſe,
That ſhrouds the buſy world from mortal ſight, [night
When, dimly ſeen, the Spirits of the
To Fancy's eye their airy forms diſcloſe.
With thee his wand'ring vigils doom'd to keep, [weep.
The hopeleſs exile loves to watch and

Mr. Urban, *April* 3.

THE few following Stanzas are obviouſly an imitation of Mr. Sheridan's to his late Lady, Miſs Linley. Thoſe of Mr. Sheridan have ever been admired, as poſſeſſed of great taſte, fancy, and elegance; but for Love-verſes, which ſhould be ever impaſſioned, abrupt, and natural, are they not too ſtill and paſtoral? Should theſe I ſend hold any compariſon, you will gratify me by the notice you take of them. Lelius.

TO LESBIA.

The Sea Shore, Brighton.

THOUGH rude is the haunt of this wave-worn ſhore, [ſea,
And diſmal the noiſe of its wide-foaming
Yet I this rough region with rapture adore, [delightful to me!
And, ye wild walks, your haunts are

For here is the ſpot where my Leſbia reclin'd, [on my view,
Where Beauty's enchantment firſt roſe
And there her light foot-ſteps I trac'd from behind, [fondly purſue.
When I faulter'd;—yet feign would I

And near on the gay margent ſea ſummer tide, [its ſweet theme,
When Lovelineſs liſp'd on the beach
The gales blew enamour'd, and dwelt by her ſide, [name.
And the zephyrs in frolic repeated her

Then ſay, ye fond gales, who ſo tenderly woo, [complain!
Of my rudeneſs did Leſbia forbear to
When ſhe whiſper'd in ſilence her ſecrets to you, [diſdain!
Or ſwell'd that ſoft boſom with cruel

When careleſs and free o'er yon white cliffs ſhe'd bound,
Or penſively ſtray through the long winding vale;
Did ſhe bluſh? did ſhe ſmile? did ſhe ſigh for my wound, [ſweet tale?
And plaintively murmur to you the

Ye

Ye zephyrs who breathe o'er yon thyme-scented hills,
Who frolic and play with the cares of the heart,
Relieve my sad soul from distractions and ills—
This secret to me in soft pity impart:

For whom do the roses that bloom in her cheeks
Diffuse o'er her looks such a lustre divine?
For whom does the vermeil thus tinge her love-lips? [combine?
For whom do the Graces such beauties

But not the gay roses that bloom in her cheeks,
Can rescue their charms from a rapid decay,
And e'en the soft roses that dwell on her lips,
And for ever should dwell—must soon fade away.

But the mind that beams bright in those love-lustre eyes,
Proclaims that the soul is by Heav'n refin'd,
And that bosom that heaves with Nature's soft sighs,
For all that is lasting in friendship's design'd.

That mind which the Virtues with truth dress'd;
In fondness of fancy the Graces have
And though Art to her charms has yielded no aid—
Here Nature o'er Art stands in power confess'd.

ON THE DEATH OF THE GALLANT ADMIRAL LORD NELSON.

AH! what can mean the sudden tear
That starts in Rapture's ardent eye?
Ah! what can mean the sigh sincere
That bids the sound of gladness die;
From sad Iberia's shores, when Conquest brings
The proudest trophies on her rapid wings?

Pale is Britannia's beauteous face,
And fast her silent sorrows flow,
Yet fresh-earn'd laurels seem'd to grace
Her throbbing breast, her mournful brow; [she sighs,
But on the green and precious wreath
The voice of Triumph sinks, the song of Glory dies.

One awful word the mighty woe
To Britain's anxious ear shall tell—
The gallant Nelson's form is low;
In the fierce storm of war he fell.
Nelson, to Britain's grateful bosom dear,
Sunk from the arms of Victʼry on his bier.

This sorrowing land, for which he died,
In public joy's tumultuous hour
Shall hail, with mingled grief and pride,
The glorious champion of her pow'r.
Oh, matchless loss! but he who Nelson gave [grave.
Can raise a phœnix from his glorious

Long shall his honour'd ashes fire
The spirit of the patriot heart,
The firm collected mind inspire,
A Sidney's martial zeal impart.
That precious blood which bath'd his vet'ran form
Shall point the British sword, shall nerve th' avenging arm.

Yes, thy proud stream, majestic Nile,
Beheld his conq'ring ensign wave;
And distant Zealand's humbled isle
To him the victor's tribute gave:
E'en on the burning sands, the barren snow, [son's brow,
The laurel-wreath has sprung for Nel-

There Teneriffe, whose shadowy height
The anxious seaman in the shrowds
Beholds, array'd in orient light,
Above the veil of misty clouds,
His mighty fearless spirit saw,
That, unsubdued by wounds, could strike his foes with awe.

Brave little band, before your might,
'Tis true, no conquer'd legions fled;
Nelson, renown'd in naval fight,
Then no proud squadrons captive led,
Beset and bleeding, glorious he retir'd
Through hostile thousands, rev'renc'd and admir'd.

He was not form'd to meet in death
An humble or inglorious doom;
In Glory's arms he gave his breath.
A Nation's love shall mark his tomb:
A Nation's tears to Nelson's fate is giv'n,
And with the song of Triumph bears his name to Heav'n.

HARRIET WALKER.

THE TEARS OF BOND-STREET,
IN AUGUST.

WITH dust encumber'd, and with heat oppress, [press:
Deserted Bond-street thus her woes ex-

The closed-up coach, that emulously hides [sides;
The quick-drawn fair within its painted
Barouches gay, that partially disclose
The smiling belles to the admiring beaux;
A friendlier sociable that, kind, displays
Its well-fill'd seats to the enraptur'd gaze;
The curricle, the pha'ton rais'd on high,
Where vent'rous youth each other's skill defy; [street;
All these of late adorn'd my crowded
In charming discord and confusion sweet!
My well-prest pavement boasted shining rows
Of muslin'd ladies, and of booted beaux:
Graffini, Addington, engage the chat;
The price of strawberries, or Invasion's threat; [clares;
St. James's bell, unmark'd, the hour de-
Unmark'd, as if it summon'd them to prayers.

But

But now no wheels, quick turning, mark my way, [play,
No beaux or belles my defert paths dif-
But filent, dreary, penfive, and alone,
I mourn the Spring, and all my honours gone!

If found aſſail my ear, or ſight my view,
What ſounds, what ſights, to thoſe of late I knew! [the ſound
Now choak'd with mortar, deafen'd with
Of ruthleſs workmen hammering around;
Or when "Burdett and Liberty" the cry,
The rabble rout through my ſear'd con-
fines fly; [made,
Profane thoſe ſtones by Faſhion ſacred
With ſteps unhallow'd dare my doors in-
vade,
My woes increaſe. I feel by ſad contraſt
That Spring is fled, and all my joys are paſt!

Perhaps ſome fair, confin'd to work and books, [croaking rooks,"
"Old-faſhion'd halls, dull aunts, and
By purling ſtreams as penſive ſhe reclines,
And reads, with ſympathy, theſe woe-
fraught lines, [riſe
May ſigh to think, as theſe paſt pleaſures
In gay ſucceſſion on her longing eyes:
May ſigh to think what tedious months muſt roll [ſoul,
Ere Bond-ſtreet's glories re-inſpire her
And mourn with me, to ev'ry comfort dead, [are fled!
That Spring is gone, and all her joys

Sons of the whip! far hence you ſhew your ſkill, [fill!
And Brighton, Ramſgate, with amazement
Injurious Brighton! though 'tis now your boaſt, [loſt;
T' enjoy the honours I with grief have
Though your now pleaſing ſhore, and calm ſmooth ſea, [glee,
Inſpire the gay throngs with delight and
Yet hope not long my wanderers to detain,
Bound in the circle of Ton's magic chain:
When frightful tempeſts diſcompoſe your ſhore, [roar:
When the winds murmur, and the billows
My gentle ſubjects then will ſeek my arms, [Beauty warms;
Where Pleaſure gladdens, and where
The dazzling crowds again ſhall charm my view, [renew!
Spring ſhall return, and all my joys

Auguſt 1804. M. S.

THE SHIPWRECKED BOY.

YOUR charity, good people, pray be-ſtow!
A little pittance now is all I aſk;
Ne'er may your hearts ſuch ſad affliction know, [taſk.
Or bend beneath Misfortune's rugged
For tempeſt-driv'n to your coaſts I came;
And cold and hungry have I urg'd my way;
A ſtranger to the fire's reviving flame;
No friend my boſom's anguiſh to allay.
Near where yon ſtream in murmurs flows along,
Deep in the mazes of yon beechy glade,
Oft was I wont to raiſe the cheerful ſong,
And carol gaily in the friendly ſhade.
Tilling the ground my father ſpent his days;
Joyous and happy in his humble lot;
At peace with men, he render'd Heav'n due praiſe, [roof'd cot.
Nor wiſh'd for aught beyond his thatch-
But ſoon he felt Oppreſſion's ruthleſs hand: [his home;
A mercileſs land-grieve* drove him from
Urging his Lord's more mercileſs com-
mand; [dome.
Too near his cottage to the tow'ring
No place receiv'd my wretched aged ſire,
Compaſſion's hand op'd not ſweet Friendſhip's door; [pire,
I ſaw—Oh! Heav'ns! I ſaw him then ex-
And left me friendleſs, deſtitute, and poor;
To Afric's burning length of ſhore I ſail'd,
In hopes a trifling maint'nance to ſe-
cure;
For here at home my efforts all had fail'd
A trifling ſlender pittance to procure.
O ye! who, nurs'd in Fortune's flow'ry lap, [hand,
Ne'er felt the force of ſtern Oppreſſion's
Ah! little do ye know the ſad miſhap
Occurring daily in the Negro-land.
O may I live to ſee that glorious day
When Europe's ſons ſuch traffick ſhall deſpiſe; [ray,
When meeting thoſe beneath the burning
The name of Brethren ſhall rend the ſkies.

Returning homeward, near this fatal coaſt,— [the wave,—
Loud was the blaſt, and hollow was
Upon a rock our gallant ſhip was toſt,
No aid was near, the ſinking crew to ſave.
Th' affrighted ſea-bird ſhrilly ſcream'd aloud, [ſound;
The awful note of Death it ſeem'd to
The ſailors' cries, faſt holding by the ſhroud, [drown'd.
Amid the tempeſt's loud hoarſe roar were
Fell with deſtruction came a tow'ring wave, [ſea;
Fierce and gigantic was the ſtormy
Huſh'd were my comrades ſorrows in the grave, [wretched me
And none from ſhipwreck ſav'd but
Your charity, good people, pray, beſtow
A little pittance now is all I aſk;
Ne'er may your hearts ſuch ſad affliction know, [taſk,
Or bend beneath Misfortune's rugged

Mary-la-bonne. J. C——e.

* A Steward.

Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

H. OF LORDS.

February 24.

Lord *Grenville* brought a Meſſage from his Majeſty, recommending an extenſion of the penſion granted to Earl St. Vincent, which at preſent ſtands limited to his two next male heirs. His Lordſhip obſerved, that, in conferring penſions for ſuch brilliant ſervices as thoſe achieved by Earl St. Vincent, it was the conſtant practice to extend them to the two next ſucceſſors to the title of Peerage.

The Earl of *Briſtol* wiſhed to know, whether the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench had a ſeat in his Majeſty's Cabinet.

Lord *Grenville* anſwered, that, ever ſince the exiſtence of a Privy Council in this country, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench was, immediately after his nomination, ſworn in a member of that body. In this ſituation ſtood Lord Ellenborough when the preſent Adminiſtration came into office. The Conſtitution recognized no ſuch body as a Cabinet, however frequently that appellation might be given to a Committee of the Privy Council. He had thought it his duty to adviſe his Majeſty to call for the aſſiſtance of Lord Ellenborough as a member of that Committee. Not only was he of opinion that this advice was perfectly conſonant to the ſpirit of the Conſtitution; but it was juſtified by precedent, as, he believed, in the caſes of Lords Hardwicke and Mansfield.

The Earl of *Briſtol* now took it for granted, that the Lord Chief Juſtice conſtituted a member of the preſent Adminiſtration; a circumſtance which might be deſtructive of the liberty of the ſubject, and the adminiſtration of juſtice.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* delivered a Meſſage relative to Earl St. Vincent's annuity, ſimilar to that delivered in the Upper Houſe.

February 25.

Mr. *Paul* roſe, to bring forward his motion reſpecting the ſituation of the Eaſt India Company. In the courſe of his ſpeech the Hon. Member entered into a long detail, and took a general and enlarged view of its preſent ſtate. The Letter of Lord Melville, in 1801, to the Court of Directors, congratulated them on the flouriſhing proſpect the affairs of the Company held out; but, he was confident, nobody could join in that congratulation, as the Company had reared up enemies far more deſtructive to its proſperity than the flotilla at Boulogne would ever prove to this country. On the death of Marquis Cornwallis, the ſtar and glory of Great Britain, ſo far as ſhe was concerned with India, was ſet for ever. It was therefore his intention, on a future day, to move for the appointment of a Seleſt Committee, to inquire into the cauſes of the preſent calamitous and diſtreſſed ſtate, not only of the Company's affairs, but of India itſelf. He meant this night to move for certain papers, which, unleſs they were withheld by the queſtions being negatived, would bring forward and eſtabliſh divers violations of the law, and high breaches of duty. In 1793, Mr. Dundas introduced a Bill for protecting 40 millions of the people, and not only them, but 230 millions of the public money. Breaches of this Act had taken place to the extent of at leaſt 20 millions. One million was to be ſet aſide for commercial purpoſes, but no money had been ſo appropriated ſince 1798. The debt, by the Act, was ordered to be reduced to 2 millions, and 500,000 l. to be ſet aſide towards the liquidation of the debt; but the debt had been advanced prodigiouſly, and not one million had been paid of the debt. The Hon. Gentleman dwelt on the practice of ſending bullion to India, to pay their debt; and complained that the Company had not paid the ſum of 500,000 l. a-year to the Exchequer, being all the publick got for the trade to India being excluſively veſted in their hands. He concluded by moving for an account of the ſeveral ſums paid annually by the Company to the Exchequer for their charter, in purſuance of the Act.

On this motion a long deſultory converſation took place, between Lord *Caſtlereagh*, Mr. *Fuller*, Lord *Folkſtone*, and Mr. *Francis*; Lord *Caſtlereagh* defending the meaſures adopted by the Company, as the beſt that could be deviſed or reſorted to, under all the circumſtances of the Company. The noble Lord was followed on the ſame ſide by Mr. *C. Grant*, who ſpoke at great length.

Mr. Secretary *Fox*, Lord *Morpeth*, Sir *T. Metcalfe*, and other gentlemen, alſo ſpoke; after which the motion was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 27.

Sir. *J. Mansfield* delivered the opinion of the Judges on the three queſtions referred to them relative to the witneſſes againſt

againſt Lord Melville. It appeared from his remarks, that their Lordſhips were divided in their ſentiments.

Lord *Holland* expreſſed himſelf diſſatisfied, and a long converſation enſued; after which it was agreed that the Judges ſhould to-morrow be called on for their opinions ſeparately.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Whitbread* obſerved, that we had been taught to entertain the higheſt hopes from the Volunteer ſyſtem; but he queſtioned whether, on the day of trial, it would be found to juſtify our expectations. There might be corps which had reached a high ſtate of diſcipline; but it ſhould be our buſineſs to inquire, what dependence was to be placed on the Volunteers as a body. Beſides, the ſyſtem was attended with great expence, and it was of importance to know whether the country derived from it proportionable benefit and ſecurity. He then moved, that there be laid before the Houſe, "Returns of the different Volunteer Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, giving an account of the number of effective men, and deſcribing their ſtate of diſcipline and fitneſs for actual ſervice.

Leave was given for a Bill to indemnify thoſe who might bring Foreign Troops into this kingdom.

Lord *H. Petty* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Office of Treaſurer of the Ordnance. The object of this Bill was, he ſaid, to afford the public ſecurity with regard to the diſpoſal of the money that might be in the hands of the Treaſurer.

H. OF LORDS.

February 28.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Five Millions Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Annuity Bills of Lady Nelſon and Sir Richard Strachan.

The Judges delivered their opinions on the ſubject of Lord Melville's witneſſes: Barons *Sutton* and *Graham*, and Juſtices *Chambre*, *Le Blanc*, and *Lawrence*, were of opinion, that a witneſs was bound to anſwer every queſtion, with the exception of ſuch as would expoſe him to a criminal proſecution or a penalty. Juſtices *Groſe* and *Rooke* maintained, that a witneſs was not bound to anſwer queſtions that involved his pecuniary intereſts.

March 1.

Their Lordſhips proceeded to hear the opinions of the Judges on the obligation on witneſſes to give evidence.

Mr. Baron *Thompſon* was of opinion, that a witneſs was not bound to anſwer any queſtion which might ſubject him to be ſued, or proſecuted, either in perſon or eſtate.

Mr. Juſtice *Heath* expreſſed a contrary ſentiment.

Sir *Archibald Macdonald* thought, that juſtice ought not to be prevented by a witneſs refuſing to diſcloſe every thing he knew, even though it might involve him in an action at law.

Sir *James Mansfield* combated the opinion of the Lord Chief Baron, and cited many authorities to ſhew that a witneſs could in no reſpect be compelled to impeach himſelf.

There being thus eight Judges in the affirmative, and four in the negative;

Lord *Stanhope* regretted the difference of opinion among the Judges. The difficulty could be got over by a Bill he intended to bring forward, to allow the examinations to be fully taken, and the queſtions to be fully anſwered, but the evidence not to be divulged. He read the Title of the Bill, which was read a firſt time.

The *Lord Chancellor*, Lord *Eldon*, and Lord *Ellenborough*, all concurred in recommending a Declaratory Act on the queſtion, as it ſtood decided by the Judges.

March 3.

The Earl of *Briſtol* made his motion reſpecting Lord Ellenborough's ſeat in the Cabinet. The more it was conſidered, the more it would be found not only unwarranted by precedents, but directly in oppoſition to the beſt principle of the Conſtitution. He had no objection to the noble Lord's belonging to the great body of the Privy Council; but it was the cloſe aſſociation between a Judge and the Miniſters of the Crown that he diſliked. After many references to the Statutes, to ſhew that the appointment was unconſtitutional, he moved, "that it was expedient, for the due adminiſtration of Juſtice, that none of the Common Law Judges ſhould be Members of the Cabinet Council."

Lord *St. John* ſaid, he could prove that there were many precedents for what had been done. That by the Statute of the 4th of Edward III. the Council was compoſed of the Chief Juſtices of either Bench; that Lord Chief Juſtice Lee was a Member of the Council in 1746, and Lord Loughborough in 1780.

Lord *Eldon* ſaid, the appointment of Lord Ellenborough was certainly not illegal, but there were reaſons which made it inexpedient; for it was not enough that the adminiſtration of juſtice ſhould be perfectly pure and uninfluenced by Government, but it ſhould even go beyond the reach of ſuſpicion. He thought that the beſt way of diſpoſing of the queſtion

tion was, to leave it to the conſideration of the Nobleman himſelf.

The Earl of *Carliſle* ſaid a few words in favour of the appointment.

He was followed by Lord *Boringdon*, on the oppoſite ſide.

Lord *Sidmouth* denied that it was illegal, and defended the conduct of his Majeſty's adviſers. He quoted a long liſt of precedents, and expreſſed his conviction that the motion could produce no beneficial effect.

The debate was continued to a great length; the ſpeakers were Lords *Mulgrave* and *Hawkeſbury*, in favour of the motion; and Lords *Caernarvon*, *Auckland*, and *Holland*, againſt it.

Lord *Grenville* particularly ſtated, that it was he who ſtrenuouſly adviſed his Majeſty to admit Lord Ellenborough into the Cabinet.

The queſtion being put, the Non-contents had it.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *S. Stanhope*, after expreſſing that he had no deſign of commencing any oppoſition to Adminiſtration, moved the following Reſolutions: "That it is expedient that the functions of a Miniſter of the Crown be preſerved diſtinct from thoſe of a Judge at Common Law.—2. That the Members of the Cabinet Council are the confidential Miniſters and adviſers of his Majeſty. —3. That it is a practice peculiarly inexpedient, and tending to render the adminiſtration of juſtice leſs ſatisfactory, if not leſs pure, to unite in one perſon the offices of a Privy Counſellor and of a Judge at Common Law."

The converſation then took the ſame turn as in the Houſe of Lords.

Mr. *Bond* replied to the Mover at great length; his ſpeech abounded in quotations from Statutes, to ſhew the meaſure was perfectly juſtifiable; and he concluded by moving the Order of the Day.

Mr. *Canning* diſclaimed any wiſh to abridge the Sovereign of his privilege, or any diſreſpect towards Lord Ellenborough. The independencies of the Judges upon the Crown was ſettled by Act of Parliament; yet, by conferring upon the Judge the poſt of a Cabinet Counſellor, that independence was done away, becauſe he was appointed to a place from which he was removeable at the pleaſure of the Crown. What he feared was, that if this appointment was continued, all future Chief Juſtices of the King's Bench would conſider their ſeats not as independent of the Crown, but as a ſtarting-place for new objects of preferment.

Mr. *Fox* ſupported the principle upon which Lord Ellenborough had been introduced. His opinion of a Cabinet was, that it was a meeting of perſons high in office, to converſe upon public affairs, and to give advice to the King, and even to converſe upon ſubjects on which it might not be fit to give ſuch advice. They are ſimply Miniſters, taking advice themſelves of thoſe whom they deem it prudent to conſult, though not according to any legal inſtitution. The beſt mode of reſponſibility was, to make the agent reſponſible. If a Cabinet were held to recommend to the King to command a Miniſter to do a particular thing, the voice of that Cabinet would be no juſtification to the Miniſter. It was as Privy Counſellors, and not as Cabinet Counſellors, that reſponſibility attached. After a variety of other remarks, he declared, that he never heard a caſe ſo little applicable to the conſtitutional points ſuppoſed to be endangered.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſpoke at ſome length in reply to Mr. Fox, and in defence of Mr. Stanhope's Reſolutions.

He was followed by Lord *H. Petty* and Mr. *Sheridan*, againſt it: the latter gentleman made ſeveral ſarcaſtic obſervations on the ſpeeches of Mr. Canning and Lord Caſtlereagh.

Mr. *Wilberforce* ſupported the motion: after which the Houſe divided on the Amendment; Ayes 222, Noes 64.

March 4.

Mr. *Whitbread*, in the name of the Impeachment Committee, ſtated, that much important matter had come to light: he therefore moved that the Report be brought up. The Report ſtated, that the attention of the Committee had been directed to 10,000 l. which had been miſapplied by Lord Melville, prior to the appointment of Mr. Trotter. It appeared that Mr. Douglas was appointed Paymaſter by Lord Melville in 1782. From this period to January 1783, the Report ſpecified inſtances, in which parts of the ſums iſſued from the Exchequer were depoſited in the Paymaſter's cheſt, inſtead of being paid in full at the Bank. In January 1783, theſe different items ſo depoſited, amounted to 16,000l. It became an object of importance, to inquire how this money was diſpoſed of. From Mr. Douglas's books it appeared, that he had at different times delivered to Lord Melville, on his receipt, various ſums amounting to 10,000 l.; that of a ſum of 16,000 l. 13,000 l. had been paid to Lord M. and only 3000 l. applied to the public ſervice. Thus the whole deficiency, on his reſigning the office in 1783, amounted to 20,000 l. Of this ſum various reductions were made in 1783, till the whole was reduced to 7300 l. In March 1784, after his re-appointment, this ſum was farther

reduced

reduced to 1600 l. He afterwards received from Mr. Douglas 10,000 l. on which, in 1783, a reduction took place. When Mr. Trotter was appointed Paymaſter, Lord Melville had 10,000 l. belonging to the publick. The Report then ſtated for what purpoſes this money was drawn, and to what it was appropriated. Part had been paid to Lord Melville's private account, at his banker's; and a draft of 1000 l. had been given to Meſſrs. Muir and Atkinſon. On the whole, the Committee had conſidered theſe facts as proper to form a new article of Impeachment.

March 5.

Mr. *Whitbread* brought up a ſpecial Report from the Impeachment Committee—"That the ſaid Committee having occaſion to examine as a witneſs for the ſaid Impeachment, Alexander Trotter, who was employed under Lord Melville, when Treaſurer of the Navy, the ſaid A. Trotter had refuſed to anſwer their interrogatories."

The Report being read, Mr. *Whitbread* moved, that the ſaid A. Trotter be committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

The motion was carried.

The Army Eſtimates for two months, upon the preſent Eſtabliſhment, were preſented.

March 6.

Alderman *Combe* preſented a Petition from owners of houſes, in Skinner-ſtreet, Snow-hill, and near Temple Bar, for leave to diſpoſe of the ſame by Lottery.

Mr. *Whitbread* intreated the Houſe for Mr. Trotter, who this day anſwered all queſtions put to him in a ſatisfactory manner.

Mr. T. was ordered to the Bar, and, after a ſevere reprimand from the Speaker, was diſcharged.

March 7.

Mr. *Whitbread* took a ſummary view of the grounds on which the new Article of Impeachment was deemed neceſſary; after which he moved the Article, which is in ſubſtance as follows:—"That Lord Melville, after his Majeſty had granted to him the office of Treaſurer of the Navy in 1782, did, on divers days up to 1786, receive out of the money iſſued from the Exchequer, divers ſums, amounting to 27,000 l. and did apply the ſame to corrupt and illegal purpoſes; and did continue the ſame miſappropriation, after the act for regulating the office of Treaſurer of the Navy had paſſed."

The Army Eſtimates for two months were agreed to.

March 10.

Mr. *Tierney* moved leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for leſſening the expences of Candidates at Elections. He ſaid, the object of the Act was, to exempt Candidates from the enormous demands for travelling expences of Voters, and to prevent the bribery and corruption which might be carried on; as Candidates were often put to the expence of 30 l. or 40 l. for each Voter: the conſequence was, that no perſon of moderate fortune, however reſpectable his talents and character, could ſtand the conteſt for a County againſt a wealthy rival. He deſcanted at ſome length on the abuſes at elections; ſuggeſted that the Forty-ſhilling Voters ſhould be diſfranchiſed, as the value of money had increaſed ſince the time of Henry VI. in the proportion of 15 to 1; or elſe that freeholders of 30 l. a-year ſhould be compelled to go once in ſeven years to vote at their own expence.

Mr. *Fox* expreſſed his opinion to be different, particularly in reſpect to the abridgement of Forty-ſhilling Freeholders.

Leave given.

Mr. *Johnſtone* conceived that our Allies the Nabobs of Oude and Arcot, great part of whoſe territories had been wreſted from them, were kept in greater ſubjection in their capitals than the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria under Buonaparte. He added, it appeared that our affairs in India are ſo diſtreſſed, that 200,000 l. have been ſtopped from the treaſure deſtined for China, and 50,000 l. borrowed from the Government of Madras, to help to defray the arrears of pay to a number of irregular troops, which are kept up at an expence of 60,000 l. per month, and whoſe ſupport is ſtated to be much more injurious to the Company than their hoſtility in the field could be. He then took a review of the treaties entered into by the Marquis Wellesley with the Native Powers, moſt of which he thought highly impolitic; and concluded by moving for certain Letters on the ſubject.

Mr. *Fox* deprecated the manner in which the Papers had been moved for, and ſaw no reaſon for ſuch anxiety.

Meſſrs. *H. Addington*, *Grant*, and *Huddleſtone*, ſpoke to the ſame effect.

Lord *Temple* defended Marquis Wellesley; and Mr. *Francis* entered at great length into his own political life, and the great ſervices he had rendered the Company. He had protected India for a long time, but he found it an unthankful office; and for the future he would endeavour to protect Great Britain from that embaraſſment which the derangement of the Indian finances might bring upon her.

The Papers were ordered.

IN

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, March 4. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. N. D. Cochrane, of the Kingfiſher, to Admiral Cochrane, dated off Barbadoes, Dec. 18, announcing the capture of the French privateer Elizabeth from Guadaloupe, mounting 10 long ſixes and four ſhort nine-pounders, and 102 men, after a chace of 12 hours.—Admiral Cochrane, in a Letter dated Dec. 31, announces the capture of 12 French and nine Spaniſh veſſels, taken by the ſhips under his command, between April 2, and Dec. 31; together with five Engliſh veſſels re-captured.

Admiralty-office, March 11. This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut. Shiels, of the Forward gun-brig, announcing the capture of the Rancune French privateer, pierced for 12 guns, but had only four mounted, with ſwivels and ſmall arms.

Admiralty-office, March 22. Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet employed, and to be employed, in the Channel, Soundings, or wherever elſe his Majeſty's ſervice ſhall require, to W. Marſden, eſq. dated on-board the Hibernia, in Falmouth Harbour, March 19.

SIR, I have the honour to tranſmit, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the incloſed copy of a letter from Capt. Paget, and have great pleaſure in expreſſing my admiration of the gallant exploit therein recorded. ST. VINCENT.

Egyptienne, off Cape Finiſterre, March 9.

MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that having received intelligence of a large French privateer being in the harbour of Muros, I decided on ſeizing the firſt opportunity of gaining poſſeſſion of her; I accordingly anchored his Majeſty's ſhip under my command off that port laſt night, and immediately ſent the boats away to endeavour to cut her out, in which, I am happy to acquaint your Lordſhip, they ſucceeded, though ſhe was moored cloſe to the beach, and under the protection of two batteries, which kept up an inceſſant fire, till ſhe was towed clear of their range. This veſſel, which appears to be perfectly adapted for his Majeſty's ſervice, proves to be L'Alcide of Bourdeaux, a frigate-built ſhip, pierced for 34 guns, only two years old, and had, when laſt at ſea, a complement of 240 men. This affair, ſo honourable to thoſe who atchieved it, was conducted by Capt. Handfield, who was ably ſupported by Lieuts. Alleyn and Garthwaite, of the Marines, the petty officers and boats' crews.—To account for that enterprizing zealous officer Captain Handfield being in the Egyptienne, I have to inform your Lordſhip, that, not having received an official communication of his promotion previous to our ſailing, he volunteered remaining in the ſhip as firſt lieutenant during the cruize.

I am, &c. CHARLES PAGET.

Admiralty-office, March 28. This Gazette contains Letters from Adm. Dacres, and Capts. Hall and Mackenzie, of the Malabar and Wolf, dated at Jamaica, 2d and 13th January, announcing the capture of two large French privateers, viz. Le Regulateur, of one long 18 and 4 braſs ſix-pounders, and 80 men, and Le Napoleon, of one long nine, two 12 lb. carronades, two fours, and 66 men, after an action of an hour and three-quarters with the Wolf, in which the latter loſt two men killed, and four wounded.—Le Regulateur, on being towed out of the bay of Azatacleroes, Iſland of Cuba, ſunk, with a ſeaman of the Malabar on-board.—The crews of the privateers eſcaped on ſhore.

Admiralty-office, April 2. This Gazette contains a Letter from Lord Collingwood, dated at ſea, Feb. 28, ſtating, that having learned that four French frigates and a brig had put to ſea from Cadiz, he diſpatched the Tigre, Orion, Unite, and Hydra, in chace of them, when the Hydra captured the brig.—The following letter to his Lordſhip explains the particulars:

MY LORD, *H. M. S. Hydra.*

I have the honour to repreſent, that at a quarter after nine P. M. Cadiz Lighthouſe bearing Eaſt, three miles, and ſtanding in ſhore with a ſtrong Eaſterly wind, we diſcovered the enemy's ſquadron of frigates already outſide of us, the Mozelle making ſignal for them at the ſame moment. I immediately bore up, intending to ſteer on a parallel with the enemy, in order to watch their movements, and had the ſatisfaction to find we gained on them. At 11, ſeeing they ſteered a ſteady courſe, I commenced firing alarm guns and throwing up rockets, and ordered Capt. Carden, (whoſe attention and aſſiſtance has been very great during the ſhort time he has been under my orders) to ſteer Weſt by North, in order to give your Lordſhip the intelligence.—At 30 minutes after two, we found we had cloſed the ſquadron conſiderably, in conſequence of their having altered their courſe a point to the Weſtward, and on obſerving one of them to be much aſtern of the reſt, I thought it very

very poſſible to cut her off, and after a chace of two hours, ſucceeded in coming up with her; ſhe fired a broadſide at our rigging, and ſurrendered. I find her to be Le Furet French man of war brig, commanded by Mons. Demay, (Lieut. de Vaiſſeau), mounting 18 long 9-pounders, but pierced for 20 guns, only four years old, and of the largeſt dimenſions, and ſtored and victualled for five months, of all ſpecies. G. MUNDY.

A Letter from Adm. Montague, dated 29th ult. announces the capture, off the Berry Head, of La Princeſs Caroline de Granville, French lugger privateer of ſix guns and 38 men, by the Greyhound revenue cutter.

April 5. At the Court at the Queen's Palace, preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas his Majeſty has received advice that his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, and other dominions belonging to his Majeſty, in a forcible and hoſtile manner; and has alſo notified, that all Britiſh ſhips ſhall be excluded from the ports of the Pruſſian dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, and not ſuffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the juſt rights and intereſts of his Majeſty and his dominions, and contrary to the eſtabliſhed law and practice of nations, in amity with each other; His Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, as it is hereby ordered, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Pruſſia until farther order: and his Majeſty is farther pleaſed to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all Pruſſian ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, now within, or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all perſons and effects on-board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on-board any of the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained:—and the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain. STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Admiralty-office, April 5. Letter addreſſed to and tranſmitted by Earl St. Vincent.

Niobe, at Sea, March 30.

MY LORD, His Majeſty's frigate under my command, on the 28th inſt. at 10 in the morning, gave chace to three French frigates and a brig ſtanding out of L'Orient, in the hopes of getting an opportunity of attacking ſome of them ſeparately; and at 10 at night came up with, and took poſſeſſion of the ſternmoſt, the National corvette Le Nearque, of 16 guns, and 97 men; had ſailed from L'Orient on the ſame morning, victualled and ſtored for five months. J. W. LORING.

Downing-ſtreet, April 7. A Diſpatch received from Maj.-gen. Sir D. Baird, at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Jan. 26, addreſſed to Viſcount Caſtlereagh, has been received at the office of Mr. Secretary Windham, of which the following is an extract:

"I had the honour to addreſs your Lordſhip on the 13th inſt. relative to the ſituation of affairs in this Colony; and I now proceed to ſubmit to your Lordſhip the ſubſequent operations againſt the Batavian forces, commanded by Lieut.-gen. Janſſens, and which have terminated in the ſubjection of the whole colony.—According to my orders, Brig.-gen. Beresford advanced with a detachment of the army on the 13th inſt. to occupy the village of Stellenboſch, and ſecure the ſtrong paſs of Roode Sand, with a view to exclude the Batavian forces from that productive portion of the diſtrict, and to preſerve to ourſelves an undiſturbed intercourſe with the farmers below the Kloof. Lieut.-gen. Janſſens made no efforts to diſpute theſe objects, but contented himſelf with moving his forces to the ſummit of Hottentot Holland's Kloof, and there took poſt, waiting, apparently, to receive ſome overtures of pacification. Brig.-gen. Beresford availed himſelf of this aſpect of affairs to tranſmit to Lieut.-gen. Janſſens a letter from me, and took that occaſion of announcing that he was veſted with powers to come to an accommodation with the lieutenant-general. This propoſition produced a truce for the purpoſe of carrying on a negotiation; but it were ſuperfluous to occupy your Lordſhip's time by detailing the various pretenſions and arguments urged by Lieut.-gen. Janſſens in objection to the terms I offered to his army; but the reſult thereof afforded ſo little proſpect of accommodation, that I deemed it proper to move the 59th and 72d regiments to the Roode Sand Kloof, and the 93d regiment towards Hottentot Holland, with a view to a combined operation with the 83d regiment, which had ſailed on the 14th inſt. for Moſell Bay, in order to throw itſelf into the enemy's rear, poſſeſs the Attiquos paſs, and, from that poſition, cut off his retreat through the diſtrict of Zwellendam.—Brig.-gen. Beresford had acquieſced in the prolongation

of the truce with Gen. Janſſens for a few hours, in the hope that farther deliberation might diſpoſe him to liſten to the very honourable and advantageous terms I had offered him; and at the moment when every expectation of his renewing the negotiation had ceaſed, his Military ſecretary, Capt. Debittz waited upon me, and preſented a modified draught of the terms originally propoſed by me. On my declining to vary the conditions, Capt. Debittz ſolicited permiſſion to refer my ultimatum to Gen. Janſſens; and was at length authorized to notify his acceptance of them.—In conſequence of this notification, I diſpatched Brig.-gen. Beresford with directions to execute a treaty on the conditions firſt offered to Gen. Janſſens."

[The Capitulation agreed to is in ſubſtance as follows.]

The whole of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, with all its Dependencies, and the rights and privileges held and exerciſed by the Batavian Government, will be conſidered as ſurrendered by the Governor, Lieut.-gen. Janſſens, to his Britannic Majeſty.—The Batavian troops ſhall march from their preſent camp within three days, or ſooner, if convenient, with their guns, arms, and baggage, and with all the honours of war, to Simon's Town. They ſhall retain all private property, and the Officers their ſwords and horſes. But their arms, treaſure, and all public property of every deſcription, together with the cavalry and artillery horſes, muſt be delivered up. In conſideration, however, of their gallant conduct, the troops will be embarked and ſent ſtraight to Holland, at the expence of the Britiſh Government, and ſhall not be conſidered as priſoners of war, they engaging not to ſerve againſt his Britannic Majeſty, or his Allies, until they have been landed in Holland.—The Hottentot ſoldiers are to march to Simon's Town with the other troops; after which, they will be either allowed to return to their own country, or be engaged in the Britiſh ſervice, as they may think proper.—The officers and men belonging to the Batavian army are to be ſubſiſted at the expence of the Britiſh Government until they are embarked.—The ſick who cannot be removed with the other ſoldiers, are to be attended at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, and when recovered ſent to Holland.—The inhabitants of the Colony who are comprehended in this Capitulation, are to enjoy the ſame rights and privileges as have been granted to thoſe in Cape Town, according to the Capitulation of the 10th inſt. with the exception of not quartering troops, the country not having the ſame reſources as the town.—Lieut.-gen. Janſſens ſhall be at liberty to ſend home a diſpatch to Holland, and will receive aſſiſtance from the Britiſh Commanders in forwarding the ſame.

Admiralty-office, April 7. Letter to the Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

Colpoys Hired Brig, Plymouth, March 30.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that, cruizing in his Majeſty's brig Colpoys under my command, agreeably to the orders of Admiral Cornwallis, on the 21ſt of this month, we chaced three Spaniſh luggers into the port of Avillas; and as we had a fine commanding breeze, I determined on following them in, notwithſtanding the fire of a ſix-gun battery, under which they ran, but which I conſidered the Colpoys as competent to ſilence. For this purpoſe we prepared for anchoring with ſprings; and, on arriving within the range of the enemy's guns, and before our carronades could be worked with effect, the wind died away. To draw the fire from the brig, and in order to loſe no time in effecting my object, the two boats were immediately manned with volunteers; and, after puſhing through a heavy fire of grape from the battery, and the muſquetry of a party of ſoldiers, which had been ſent on-board the veſſels to defend them, I ſucceeded with ſix men, in the headmoſt boat, in boarding and carrying them, the enemy jumping over one ſide as we entered on the other, 13 of them fell into our hands; the ſecond boat, which pulled heavy, came up afterwards, and we ſucceeded in bringing them off. Notwithſtanding the heavy fire of the enemy's battery, of 24-pounders, two men only received any hurt; one of them, I am ſorry to add, a dangerous wound, though I hope not mortal. Thomas Usher.

Names of the captured veſſels.—El Santa Buena Ventura, of two guns, laden with flax and ſteel.—San Antonio, of two guns, laden with flax and ſteel.—San Real, in ballaſt, and ſent away with 11 priſoners.—*Wounded*, T. Aſh (ſeverely), and J. Robinſon.

Downing-ſtreet, April 8. The King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified to the Miniſters of Neutral Powers, at this Court, that meaſures have been taken for the blockade of the entrance of the rivers Ems, Weſer, Elbe, and Trave; and that, from this time, all the meaſures authorized by the Law of Nations, and the reſpective Treaties between his Majeſty and the different Neutral Powers, will be adopted with reſpect to all Veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

Admi-

Admiralty-office, April 11. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Davie, late of the Favourite ſloop, dated off the Tris Pongas, Dec. 28, 1805, announcing his having, on the 18th preceding, captured the French privateer, Gen. Blanchard, of 16 guns and 130 men, French and Spaniards, after an action of 20 minutes, in which the enemy had the captain and 10 men killed, and 25 badly wounded. Lieut. Odlum, of the African Rangers, a paſſenger, was the only perſon hurt on-board the Favourite, and he but ſlightly wounded. Capt. Davie ſpeaks in terms of warm commendation of Lieuts. Parſons and Ingram, and of Mr. Soady, maſter.

Admiralty-office, April 15. Letter from Sir J. T. Duckworth, to W. Marſden, eſq. dated Superb, Port Royal, Feb. 16.

SIR, Capt. Henry, of the French ſhip Diomede, which ran on ſhore, and I afterwards ordered to be burnt, being with his officers, among the priſoners reſcued, the afternoon of the 9th, before that event took place, he approached to offer Captain Keats his ſword, which he, from the report which had been made to me by Sir Edward Berry, and, except in the act of hailing, confirmed by Capt. Dun, that the ſhip had ſtruck before ſhe run on ſhore, it was diſdainfully refuſed. This of courſe made explanation neceſſary on my ſide; and I acquainted Capt. Henry that I had marked his diſhonourable conduct in my public letter; when feeling, as he appeared to do, like a man of honour, and referring to his officers and ſhip's company, they gave the ſtrongeſt teſtimony that the pendant was always flying, though the enſign was ſhot away; and this, from ſtrict inveſtigation ſince my arrival here, appears to be the caſe; and as Sir E. Berry is not preſent to refer to, and the Commodore in the Brave allows he hailed the Agamemnon, and what has been recited paſſed between them, I have no doubt that the Diomede has been miſtaken for the Brave, by her enſign being down. I therefore, Sir, feeling that character is much more valuable than life, am to beg the heavy charge on Capt. Henry may be done away in ſuch manner as in their Lordſhips' judgment may appear moſt proper.

I am, &c. J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Letters from Adm. Dacres, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, introduce the following:

Franchiſe, at anchor,
off Campeachy, January 7.

SIR, Having received information from a neutral, that ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels had very lately arrived in the Bay of Campeachy, and conceiving it practicable, from the local knowledge I had of that place, that they might be cut out without running much riſk; I have preſumed, in conſequence, to extend the limits of the orders with which you honoured me, and proceeded to this anchorage; and, although I am well aware of the great reſponſibility, yet, as it was undertaken ſolely with a view of forwarding the King's ſervice, by diſtreſſing his enemies, ſo I have the vanity to hope it will be ſanctioned with your high approbation. I have, therefore, the honour to report, that I laſt evening anchored the Franchiſe in quarter-leſs-four-fathoms, a-breaſt the town of Campeachy; and as it was impoſſible, from the ſhallowneſs of the water, to approach nearer to the ſhore than five leagues, I diſpatched the ſenior officer, Lieut. John Fleming, accompanied by Lieut. P. G. Douglas, the third, Lieut. Mends, of the Marines, and Meſſrs. Daly, Lamb, Chalmers, and Hamilton, midſhipmen, in three boats, with orders to ſcour the Bay, and bring off ſuch of the enemy's veſſels as they might fall in with. But, from the diſtance they had to row, joined to the darkneſs of the night, and the uncertainty of their poſition, it was four o'clock in the morning before they could poſſibly arrive, long after the riſing of the moon, which unfortunately gave the enemy warning of their approach, and ample time for preparation, even to the tricing up of their boarding nettings, and projecting ſweeps, to prevent the boats from coming along-ſide; and although the alarm was thus given from one end of the Bay to the other, and inſtantly communicated to the Caſtle on-ſhore, yet nothing could damp the ardour and gallantry of the officers and crew, who had volunteered on this (as it ultimately proved) hazardous ſervice; for that inſtant, two of his Catholic Majeſty's brigs, one of 20 guns, and 180 men, the other of 12 guns and 90 men, accompanied by an armed ſchooner of eight, and ſupported by ſeven gun-boats, of two guns each, ſlipped their cables, and commenced a moſt ſevere and heavy cannonading on the three boats, which muſt ſoon have annihilated them, had not Lieut. Fleming, with great preſence of mind, and unchecked ardour, moſt boldly daſhed on, and inſtantly laid the neareſt brig on-board. He was ſo quickly ſupported by his friend Lieut. Douglas in the barge, and Mr. Lamb in the pinnace, that they carried her in ten minutes, notwithſtanding the very powerful reſiſtance they met with. The whole of this little flotilla purſued them for ſome diſtance, keeping up a conſtant firing of guns and muſquetry, which was ſo ſmartly returned both

both by the brig and boats, that they ſoon retired to their former poſition, leaving Lieut. Fleming in quiet poſſeſſion of his prize, which proved to be the Spaniſh Monarch's brig Raposa, pierced for 16, but only 12 guns mounted, excluſive of cohorns, ſwivels, and numerous ſmall arms, with a complement of 90 men, but only 73 actually on-board; the captain, Don Joaquin de la Cheva, with the ſenior lieutenant, the civil officers, and a boat's crew, being abſent on ſhore. She appears almoſt a new veſſel, coppered, ſails well, and, in my humble judgment, is admirably calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice. It is with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction I have to announce, that this ſervice was performed without the loſs of a ſingle man, and only ſeven ſlightly wounded. But I lament to ſay, that that pleaſure is in a great meaſure damped by the great effuſion of blood on the part of the enemy, they having had an officer and four men killed, many jumped overboard and drowned, and the commanding officer and 25 wounded, many of whom, I am ſorry to add, are, in the ſurgeon's opinion, mortally. I have, therefore, from motives of humanity, ſent the whole of them on ſhore, with a flag of truce, where the brave but unfortunate wounded can be better taken care of, which, I truſt, you will approve. Lieut. Fleming ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of approbation of the prompt and gallant ſupport he met with from Lieuts. Douglas and Mends, as well as the other officers and crew under his orders. Indeed there was not a man on-board but was anxious to be of the party; and I am ſorry I could not indulge Lieut. T. J. Peſchell, the ſecond; but his preſence was abſolutely neceſſary on-board. To an officer of your diſcriminating judgment, I truſt I ſhall ſtand excuſed if I take the liberty of recommending Lieut. Fleming to your notice, for his meritorious conduct on this occaſion. He appears to me to be an officer of diſtinguiſhed merit and bravery, and I underſtood he was highly reſpected by his late captain, the good, the amiable, and my gallant predeceſſor, the Hon. John Murray. C. Dashwood.

To Admiral Dacres, &c.

Magicienne, Mona Paſſage, Feb. 4.

Sir, On the 25th ult. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured, after a chace of 12 hours, El Carmen Spaniſh packet, commanded by an officer of the ſame rank as a commander in the Britiſh Navy; ſhe is pierced for 14 guns; but had only two mounted, and 18 men; the Penguin ſloop was in company.

Adm. Dacres. Adam Mackenzie.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Arch-chancellor of the Empire attended the Senate in the afternoon of the 31ſt ult. and made a ſpeech, the object of which was to communicate a number of Acts for confirming the ſyſtem of Hereditary Government. Theſe were, a Statute which regulates every thing concerning the civil conſtitution of the Imperial Houſe, and preſcribing the duties of the Princes and Princeſſes who compoſe it towards the Emperor. On this ſubject the Chancellor obſerved, that it is particularly for the intereſt of Nations, that Princes be educated in a manner ſuperior to other men. The honours which they receive from their infancy are calculated to give more authority to the examples of ſubmiſſion and virtue, which is the principal debt that they owe to their country. The accompliſhment of their high deſtinies alſo requires, that they ſhould be placed, almoſt from their birth, under the inſpection of the Father of the Empire; in order that his vigilance may direct their inclinations for the intereſt of the State, and that the moſt ſevere morality ſhould purify and ennoble all their affections.—The 2d Act is a decree which unites the Venetian provinces to the kingdom of Italy.—By the 3d, his Majeſty confers the Throne of Naples upon Prince Joſeph, and his legitimate heirs male. He reſerves to this Prince the rights aſſured to him by the Conſtitutions of the Empire, in providing always, that the Crown of France and that of Naples ſhall never be united upon the ſame head. Prince Joſeph is to retain his title of Grand Elector.—Of the 4th and 5th Decrees, one contains the ceſſion of the Duchies of Cleves and Berg, in their full ſovereignty, to Prince Joachim Murat; the other confers the Principality of Guaſtalla on the Princeſs Paulina, and her ſpouſe the Prince Borgheſe. The Reporter paſſed an high eulogy on the military glory and virtues of Prince Murat.—The 6th Decree effects the re-union of the countries of Maſſa, Carrara, and Garfagnana, to the Principality of Lucca;—and the 7th Decree eſtabliſhes three great titles in the States of Parma and Plaiſance; the ſplendour of which will be maintained by conſiderable revenues, to be appropriated for that purpoſe. The Chancellor concluded his ſpeech with expreſſing his Majeſty's wiſh, that all theſe titles ſhould become the property of thoſe who received them, and be tranſmitted to their eldeſt

eldeſt heirs male.—A Meſſage was then preſented from His Majeſty, repeating the ſtatements in the ſpeech; and adding, that by ſuch arrangements, his Majeſty had not abandoned himſelf to the ſentiments of affection, but had been chiefly actuated by a wiſh to do good to thoſe who had faithfully ſerved him; thus conſolidating ſocial order.

One part of Buonaparte's ſyſtem of a Federative Empire is curious and important. He has, at the time that he declares the independence and ſeparation of the kingdoms of Italy, and of Naples and Sicily, from the French Empire, reſerved to himſelf, as head of the Federative Conſtitution, the power of creating a number of Grand Duchies Fiefs of the Empire in thoſe States. To each of theſe (of which the Veneſian territories are to furniſh twelve, Naples ſix, Parma and Placenza three, and Maſſa and Carrara one) conſiderable revenues are to be appropriated. The petty Sovereigns who are to rule over them are, in the firſt inſtance, to be nominated by the head of the French Empire, and as often afterwards as vacancies ſhall ariſe from default of legitimate male iſſue.

The grand Military Fête at Paris, it is ſaid, is to be poſtponed to the end of May or beginning of June, in conſequence of the detention of the troops in Germany beyond the expected period. The Boulevards are to be the principal ſcene of feſtivity; and there upwards of 200,000 men are to be feaſted for eight days and nights.

The French naval uniform has been changed; the dreſs of officers now is green cloth, laced with gold.

It is reported that France is about to take Frankfort, Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen, under its *protection*; for which each place is to furniſh a yearly contribution.

HOLLAND.

The late Stadtholder died at Brunſwick on the 8th inſt. in the 58th year of his age (ſee p. 390.)

The expences of the Batavian Republic for the preſent year are eſtimated at 77,255,845 guilders.

ITALY.

The ſum ordered by Buonaparte to be remitted monthly from the Italian Treaſury, for the ſupport of the French troops in that kingdom, is 2,500,000 livres, or about 100,000*l.*

The report of the tranſlation of the Pope to Venice, with the title of Patriarch, is revived; with the addition, that Rome is to be added to Naples as a kingdom for Joſeph Buonaparte; while Lucien Buonaparte is to have the government of Piedmont, Switzerland, the Griſon Country, and part of Southern Tyrol.

Prince Joſeph (ſays a French Paper) has collected a great part of the moſt diſaffected perſons, and ſent them to different fortreſſes. The majority of the Nation are in general well diſpoſed; but Robeſpierre and Marat never excited any terror equal to that inſpired by the Queen. They dread her vengeance; certain that, if ever ſhe re-enters Naples, there is not a ſtep they have taken, nor a viſit they have made, that will not lead them to death. The Neapolitans may conſole themſelves—their Queen ſhall never reſume the government. The dynaſty of Naples has ceaſed to reign over that city, and its fine kingdom.

The Naples Gazette of the 11th mentions, that, in ſpite of the *gracious* adminiſtrations of Prince Joſeph, ſome *fooliſh* diſpoſitions for hoſtilities ſtill continue; his Imperial Highneſs has therefore given authority to Marſhal Maſſena to conſtitute a *Military Commiſſion* wherever he ſhall think proper to erect it. The Edict publiſhed on the ſubject of the above diſturbances particularly ſtates, that no appeal ſhall be ſuffered to any other tribunal againſt the deciſion of theſe Commiſſions, which ſhall be put in execution within 24 hours. One of ſuch Military Commiſſions is to be eſtabliſhed in the city of Naples. And in order to ſtop the career of *the diſturbers of the public peace*, a Commiſſion of Police, attended by an active column of 1400 men, ſet out on the 8th inſt. and began to diſarm and diſmantle Portici, Reſina, and Porticello.

A letter from Meſſina, dated the 10th of February, expreſſes much confidence of being able to maintain the Iſlands againſt the threatened invaſion of the French. The Britiſh troops were very healthy, and experienced the moſt affectionate treatment from the Inhabitants.

GERMANY.

Conſiderable obſtacles occur to the execution of the Treaty of Preſburgh; in conſequence of which the French troops that were to evacuate Branau are ordered to remain, and a body of engineers have been ſent to aſſiſt at the fortifications. Buonaparte, it is rumoured, has demanded a categorical anſwer from the Emperor Francis, relative to the paſſage of French troops through his territories; and, in caſe of a refuſal, it is expected hoſtilities will recommence.

The ſtrong poſt Rocca di Calabro has been ſeized by the Ruſſians, before the French could take poſſeſſion of it. It is ſaid, that the place being ſummoned by the Ruſſians, the Auſtrian Commandant gave it up, becauſe he was not in a ſituation for reſiſtance. The French troops in the neighbourhood are continually increaſing.

The ſurrender of the Rocca di Calabro is

to the Ruſſians has already been the ſubject of a ſerious remonſtrance, on the part of Napoleon, to the Emperor of Germany. One of the firſt acts of the new French ambaſſador at Vienna was, to require the immediate acceſſion of the Emperor of Germany to the arrangement for the future occupation of the kingdom of Naples; that is, he is called upon to ſanction the expulſion and dethronement of his aunt, and to confirm the uſurpation of Joſeph Buonaparte.

None of the numerous diviſions of the French army have yet paſſed to the left bank of the Rhine.

Prince Auerſperg, who delivered the bridge at Vienna to the French, has been ſentenced to 10 years confinement, and confiſcation of property. A general, named Thales, is to be ſhot, for miſconduct before Ulm; and all foreigners are to be diſmiſſed the Auſtrian ſervice.

Prince Charles of Lorraine, Commandant in Gallicia, has been appointed Captain of the Noble German Guard, in the room of Prince Auerſperg.

Three new fortreſſes, upon an extenſive ſcale, are building in the Auſtrian territories: one at the Ens, in Upper Auſtria; the ſecond at Villack, in Carinthia; and the third at Bruck, in Styria.

The French army aſſembled in Dalmatia amounts to 45,000 men, and is daily increaſing.—Some ſevere proceedings are about to take place between them and the Ruſſians who have landed from Corfu.

The Vaccine ſyſtem of Inoculation is making rapid progreſs in Iſtria and Dalmatia, under the auſpices of Doctors Stulli and Carro, of Vienna. The Turks, ſo inimical to every kind of improvement, are, from the influence of conviction, permitting its introduction amongſt them.

Prince Joachim (Murat) made his entry into Duſſeldorf, his capital, on the 25th ult. and on the following day all the Public Bodies ſwore allegiance to him, as Sovereign of Cleves and Berg.

Strict ſearch has been made by the French at Duſſeldorff and in its neighbourhood for goods of Engliſh manufacture; and officers have been appointed by King of Bavaria to aſſiſt in the ſearch.

The ſituation of the inhabitants of part of the Electorate of Saxony is truly afflicting, in conſequence of the ſcarcity of proviſions. Ever ſince the laſt ſummer the dearneſs of grain has been extreme in ſeveral Provinces, and particularly in the Erzgebirg.—The humidity of the ſummer and the coldneſs of the autumn deſtroyed the growing crops; and it is impoſſible to deſcribe the want and miſery that reign among the people, numbers of whom daily periſh for want of ſuſtenance. The Elector has given one hundred thouſand rix-dollars, and the States three hundred thouſand, topurchaſe grain in the neighbouring countries for the relief of theſe wretched people.

The marriage of the Electoral Prince of Baden with the Princeſs Stephanie Beauharnois was publicly declared at Carliruhe on the 5th inſt.; on which occaſion there was a grand gala at Court.

General Barbou, who commanded the French Garriſon at Hameln, is to reſide at Hanover in a militant-diplomatic capacity.

Marſhal Ney's corps, 24,000 ſtrong, having been completely clothed by the inhabitants of Augſburg, have received orders to march to Stockach.

The principality of Fulda is now generally aſſigned to the Archduke Ferdinand, as an indemnity for his loſs of the Briſgau; while the Prince of Orange is to be put in poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick of Oſnaburg.

PRUSSIA.

The miſunderſtanding, if any in reality exiſted, between Pruſſia and France, has been finally adjuſted; his Pruſſian Majeſty having ſanctioned the treaty negotiated by Count Haugwitz, and of which the Marquis Lucchesſini was the bearer. The conditions are, that the fortreſs of Hameln is to be given up to Pruſſia at the very time that the important garriſons of Weſel and Cleves are to be delivered over to the French. The ſurrender took place on the 18th ult.

On the 17th ult. Gen. Oudinot iſſued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Neufchatel, telling them he had come to take poſſeſſion of that principality in the name of his maſter the Emperor, and that the French troops muſt be received by them with due conſideration.

STATE PAPER.—The King of Pruſſia has publiſhed an edict to the States of Neufchatel and Valennin, in which, after many expreſſions of paternal tenderneſs, he informs them that he has to announce a change, which circumſtances have rendered inevitable.—"Conſiderations of the laſt importance, ſays his Majeſty, *ariſing from the moſt preſſing intereſt of our whole Monarchy*, have obliged us to conſent to reſign to the Emperor of the French the care of the future happineſs of theſe countries. Whatever deſire we had to continue this charge ourſelves, and however deep may be our regret at ſeparating ourſelves from ſuch valuable ſubjects, we cannot diſſemble that this voluntary reſignation is more preferable for you than *the fate of a conquered country, with which otherwiſe you were threatened.* Beſides, the diſtance of your country from the centre of our ſtates not permitting us to afford

afford you an immediate and effectual protection, and that ſituation rendering you neceſſarily dependant upon the French Empire, we were led to think that a *more intimate connection*, that would attach you to that Empire, might prove to you a new ſource of benefit and proſperity. Thus our intention has been to contribute as much as in us lies, by our *interceſſion* and our good offices with the French Government, that you may derive all the advantages you can wiſh."

Diſpatches from Berlin have at length announced the determination of Pruſſia to incorporate Hanover with her dominions, as an equivalent for the ceſſions demanded of her by France; and to exclude the commerce and manufactures of this country from ſuch parts of the Continent as ſhe can influence.

We have long deplored the wretched infatuated policy of the Pruſſian Cabinet, which has ſunk it from the height of honourable and impoſing greatneſs to the abject condition of vaſſalage to France. A few months ſince, Pruſſia might have commanded the deſtinies of Europe; ſhe appears now to have become the ſervile tool of Buonaparte, the pander to his hoſtility, and the greedy partaker in his robberies. If the ceſſion of Anſpach, Cleves, and Neufchatel, were alone to be oppoſed to the acquiſition of Hanover, Pruſſia would doubtleſs be a gainer by the exchange; but ſhe has conſented to greater ſacrifices:—the ineſtimable bleſſing of ſelf-approval, the opinion of her people, and the general ſentiment of the world, are all loſt in its attainment; and, what may perhaps have more operation on the regrets of Count Haugwitz, ſhe loſes the growing proſperity of her commerce. Her flag has long given protection to the trade of Holland, and her treaſury has, in conſequence, experienced very conſiderable increaſe; but there is now a period to her mercantile ſpeculations; and although, by ſhutting many of the Northern ports of Germany againſt us, ſhe may create ſome temporary embarraſſment in this country, we are confident that in ſo doing ſhe will inflict a ſtill more ſevere injury on herſelf.

His Pruſſian Majeſty has, we learn, becoms extremely dejected, in conſequence of the odium to which he has ſubjected himſelf by liſtening to the counſels of Haugwitz. To complete his mortification, it is poſitively aſſerted that the Duke of Brunſwick has refuſed to ſerve any longer in the Pruſſian army. The Duke returned to Brunſwick on the 4th inſtant. During his ſtay at Berlin, he had almoſt daily conferences with the king on the ſubject of certain propoſitions on the part of the Emperor Alexander. At the laſt interview, finding all his efforts to counteract the influence of French counſels fruitleſs, he informed his Majeſty of his determination to retire from the Pruſſian ſervice. The king endeavoured to diſſuade him in terms which conveyed an indirect menace. The Duke, however, told his Majeſty that he underſtood his threats; and added, "Sire, you may take away my territory; but I can retire into private life with my honour unſullied."

The following incident is alſo ſaid to have lately occurred at Berlin: Prince Louis, the king's brother, went to the Levee in his regimentals, with his ſword reverſed. The circumſtance attracting the king's notice, he haſtily aſked his brother, what he meant by wearing his ſword ſo unlike a ſoldier. "Your Majeſty," ſaid Prince Louis, "diſpoſes of your territories as if they had never been yours; why may I not equally diſpoſe of my ſword as I pleaſe?" The king flew into a paſſion, and ſaid, "Do you know, ſir, that I can puniſh you?" "Yes," rejoined Prince Louis, "you may; but you cannot alter my ſentiments."

Pruſſia ſeems on the point of commencing hoſtilities againſt Sweden. A body of 18,000 Pruſſians has received orders to occupy the Dutchy of Lunenburgh, and to act againſt Swediſh Pomerania. The corps will be divided into two columns, under Generals Kalkreuth and Schmettau. The King of Sweden has made every preparation to defend himſelf vigorouſly at Stralſund.

Two general officers have been diſmiſſed from the Pruſſian ſervice, and ſeveral others put under arreſt, in conſequence of ſome obſervations made by them on the ſubject of politics.

A new varniſh has been diſcovered by M. Chevalier of Berlin, for coating wood, plaſter, &c. by which they reſiſt the action of water, air, and alkeline leys. It is ſuppoſed that wood employed for houſes, ſhips, or piles, when covered with this varniſh, will laſt three times as long as uſual, and never be liable to the rot. Two pounds and a half of the varniſh are ſufficient to cover a ſurface of 100 ſquare feet, and it is ſold at 82 Pruſſian dollars per cwt.

SWEDEN.

A declaration of war between Pruſſia and Sweden is regarded as inevitable. The king of Sweden takes every occaſion to expreſs his hoſtility to France, and his deteſtation of the policy of Pruſſia. A part of the Swediſh army ſtill remains in Lauenburgh. The workmen in the Swediſh arſenals are occupied day and night in fitting out the naval armament; and a fleet of gallies is expected on the coaſt of Pomerania in a few days. Should Den-

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mark yield to the menaces of France and Pruſſia, his Majeſty has, it is ſaid, expreſſed his readineſs to admit a Britiſh garriſon at Helſingborg.

The Dutch papers ſtate, that three brigades of the Swediſh army were collected at Laage, and were about to march to Pomerania in two columns. The firſt under the command of the king of Sweden in perſon, and the latter under the orders of General Armfeldt. Before the King left Ratzeburg he aſſured the inhabitants that he would remain firm to his alliance with Great Britain till the laſt extremity; and ſeriouſly recommended them to adopt the ſame ſentiments.

DENMARK.

The Pruſſian Miniſter at Copenhagen having lately inſinuated to the Prince Royal, that in order to prevent any ground of miſunderſtanding, it might be proper to order the troops encamped in Holſtein and Schleſwig to return to Denmark, the Prince is ſaid to have abruptly anſwered, 'That ſhall be done provided your Maſter ſets me the example, and orders his troops to evacuate, not his own territories (which he wiſhes me to do), but thoſe which belong to his neighbours.'

RUSSIA.

France has not failed to complain of the occupation of the Cattaro by the Ruſſians; as 60 Auſtrians were ſtill in the fortreſs when the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion. Great accuſations have in conſequence been made of the Cabinet of Vienna, which, it is ſaid, has given grounds for ſuſpicion of bad faith, ſecret intrigues, a private underſtanding with the Court of St. Peterſburg, &c. The Auſtrian Miniſtry endeavoured to prove the contrary; but being forced into explanations with the Count Razumowſky, and to demand the evacuation of Cattaro, they are ſaid to have received in ſubſtance the following anſwer: 'Courts neither have, nor can have, any other rule for their political conduct, than the acts, documents, and public treaties which found and eſtabliſh the intereſts and reſpective obligations of powers towards each other. Now by the treaty of Preſburg, you engaged to cede Venetian Dalmatia to France forty days after the ſigning of that treaty. His Ruſſian Imperial Majeſty, from reſpect to the Emperor of Auſtria, not only waited till that time was elapſed, but placed an interval of ſeveral weeks between its termination and his hoſtilities againſt France in Dalmatia. Ruſſia could attribute the delay of Auſtria only to two cauſes; either a change in the diſpoſition of the treaty of Preſburg, or a condeſcenſion towards France, who not having yet had time to collect all her forces, and take meaſures to defend the point menaced, had required this delay from Auſtria, in order to evade the attack of Ruſſia, who was then ready. As to the firſt of theſe ſuppoſitions, it could be of no avail, becauſe neither Auſtria nor France had officially notified this change in the ſtipulations of the treaty, a neceſſary condition in the law of nations; and as to the ſecond, which is believed to be the true one, it became preciſely a motive for the Cabinet of St. Peterſburg to act with more vigour, in order not to riſk a delay which would have defeated its projects.' The ſame Ambaſſador is ſaid to have added, that if a paſſage through the Hereditary States were granted to the French, it muſt be expected that Ruſſia would demand the ſame favour whenever her *ſecurity* might require it.

The Ruſſians have penetrated farther into Dalmatia, and have taken poſſeſſion of the important poſt of Caſtel Nuovo and its harbour, to ſecure their poſition in Corfu. The Montenegrins have joined the Ruſſians.

The Ruſſian Commander in Chief, Kotuzow, ſtill remains at Lemberg. His army, as well as the corps under General Buxhovden, has paſſed the frontiers of Gallicia, but is not to retire far. The Guards alone return to Peterſburgh.

Near Brezeſe, a new Ruſſian Army of 100,000 men is aſſembling. Twenty Regiments of Coſſacks were, at the date of the laſt accounts, hourly expected there. At Robryn, all the tailors, ſhoemakers, &c. were put in requiſition to provide clothing for the Ruſſian troops, and were paid moſt liberally.

The Emperor of Germany allows the exportation of proviſions, cattle, &c. from his dominions, for the ſupport of the Ruſſian army; and Ruſſian Commiſſaries have been accredited throughout the Hereditary States. M. Rochefoucault has remonſtrated on the occaſion, but the ſupplies are continued.

The conduct of Pruſſia, in the ſeizure of Hanover, ſhews the unprincipled venality of her politics; and her attack on Sweden manifeſts her blindneſs and ſubſerviency to the intereſts of France. Attached as the Emperor Alexander is to his Swediſh Majeſty by relationſhip, by congenial ſentiments, by intereſt, by honour, and by treaties, it is impoſſible that he can remain an idle ſpectator of the meditated attack on Stralſund.

The Ruſſian troops have long been ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Warſaw, and we doubt not that the adoption of offenſive meaſures on the part of Ruſſia againſt Sweden, will be the ſignal for the advance of the Imperial Armies towards Berlin. Be the iſſue of this conteſt what it may in regard to Pruſſia and Ruſſia, it cannot fail to promote the intereſt of France,

France, whoſe relative ſtrength is not more increaſed by her own immediate territorial acceſſion, than by the declenſion and embarraſſment of the power of her rivals.

Pruſſia, ſingly oppoſed to Ruſſia, could not ſuſtain herſelf a month. The numeral force of her armies is certainly great, and diſcipline may, in ſome degree, repreſs any immediate effect from the univerſal diſguſt and diſaffection of her ſoldiers; but the Ruſſian armies, ready to pour into her dominions, are not deficient in point of numbers, and ſurpaſs the Pruſſians in every other requiſite. France will gladly feed the war, in the conſiſtent, though we truſt fallacious, hope, to accompliſh the ruin of both.

TURKEY.

According to letters from Semlin, Paſwan Oglou is extremely enraged againſt the Servians. He lately fell upon three of their villages, which the males had deſerted, and incloſing the women and children, in their houſes, he burnt them without mercy. He was, however, ſurpriſed one night laſt month by a body of the Servians, who totally defeated him, and his perſon was in great danger. Upon his return to Widdin, out of revenge, he beheaded the Greek Biſhop, the Protopope, two other eccleſiaſtics, and five of the moſt opulent merchants; ſeventy others he ordered to be laid in irons. The whole of Bulgaria has riſen againſt this tyrant; and the brave General Metinko has marched againſt him at the head of 10,000 men. The ſame letters add, that a Turkiſh army of 30,000 men is approaching Wallachia.

The Porte continues the armaments againſt the Servian rebels with the greateſt ardour. The Pacha of Anatolia is advancing with a conſiderable corps. Very preſſing firmans have ſummoned the Pachas of Romelia and Albania to a ſpeedy co-operation. Sophia, Siliſtria, and Niſſa, are appointed for the principal rendezvous of the Turkiſh troops. In the mean time the inſurgents have gained ſeveral advantages. In Upper Egypt the Beys have alſo gained advantages; the anarchy in that province increaſes daily.

A diſpute is ſtated to have taken place between the Jowafure and Wahabee Tribes in the Deſert, between Buſſora and Bagdad, reſpecting the diviſion of the ſpoils lately acquired in their predatory excurſions. The parties reſorted to arms, and ſeveral ſanguinary ſkirmiſhes are ſtated to have taken place with various ſucceſs. The natives, it is added, are in the greateſt embarraſſment, not knowing to which party to incline.

There is now living at Conſtantinople a very extraordinary character, known throughout that City by the name of "Solyman, the eater of corroſive ſublimate." He is now 106 years old, and has ſeen the Sultans Achmet III. Oſman, Mahmoud, Muſtapha III. Abdul Hamid, and Selim III. the preſent Sovereign. In his youth he accuſtomed himſelf, like other Turks, to take opium; but after increaſing the doſe to a great extent, without the wiſhed effect, he adopted the uſe of ſublimate; and has taken daily, for upwards of thirty years, a drachm, or 60 grains! He ſome time ſince went into the ſhop of a Turkiſh Jew, to whom he was unknown, and aſked for a drachm of ſublimate, which he diluted in a glaſs of water, and ſwallowed in an inſtant. The apothecary became greatly alarmed leſt he ſhould be accuſed of poiſoning the Turk; but his aſtoniſhment may be conceived when the next day the man came again, and aſked for a ſimilar doſe! Lord Elgin, Mr. S. Smith, and ſeveral Gentlemen now in England, have converſed with this extraordinary character, and have heard him declare, that the pleaſure he derived after ſwallowing that active poiſon, was greater than he ever experienced by any other means.

EAST INDIES.

The Treaſury at Myſore, containing jewels and other articles of great value, belonging to the Hyder family, was lately robbed. The theft was ſuppoſed to have been effected by corrupting the native guards, but the offenders have hitherto eſcaped.

A new coinage of gold, ſilver, and copper, to a very conſiderable amount, is about to take place at Calcutta; and the old coin is in conſequence to be called in.

The jungle fever has again broken out in ſome parts of the Malabar Coaſt, and carried off great numbers of the natives.

The King of Candy, according to the laſt official accounts from Ceylon, had ſent his firſt Adagar, or Prime Miniſter, to Dambaduria, for the purpoſe of forming a new treaty with the Britiſh Government.

AMERICA.

New York Papers have brought the important intelligence, that on the 31ſt. Jan. the Senate were engaged on Mr. Wright's Bill relative to the Impreſſment of the Seamen of the United States; when, after a long diſcuſſion, the whole was ſtruck out, except the words "*Be it enacted*;" and that a new Bill was brought up in its room, which met with a ſimilar fate.

In a ſitting of the Senate on the 24th February, to re-conſider the reſolution which requeſts the Preſident to demand and inſiſt upon the reſtoration of the captured property, the following ſentence was added, and the words "inſiſt upon" were ordered to be expunged: "That the

the Prefident be authorized to enter into fuch arrangements with the Britifh Government on this and all the differences fubfifting between the two nations (and particularly refpecting the impreffment of American feamen) as may be conſiſtent with the honour and intereſts of the United States; and manifeſt their earneſt deſire to obtain for themſelves and their citizens, by amicable negotiation, that juſtice to which they are entitled."

It is evident that the ſentiments of the majority in the United States are decidedly averſe from meaſures which may lead to hoſtilities with Great Britain. The New York Gazette of the 6th ult. contains the following paragraph in alluding to the projected political embaſſy: "After having attempted for three months to frighten Great Britain into hyſterics with paper crackers, Congreſs are now, if report be true, about to ſend an embaſſy, under circumſtances which will give emphaſis to the expreſſion of the public will," &c.

The American Senate, in reward for the ſervices of William Eaton, eſq. their late Conſul at Tripoli, by whoſe exertions the American ſeamen were liberated from ſlavery, have voted to him and his heirs for ever a tract of land, containing 10,000 acres, in any of the unappropriated territories in the diſtrict of Maine, except the ten townſhips on Penſcott River.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 3. One day laſt week, as a waggon belonging to Mr. Turner, at the White Lion inn at *Wragby*, near Lincoln, was paſſing over Langworth Bridge, loaded with two chaldron of coals, the South ſide of the bridge gave way, and the waggon and horſes were precipitated into the river. The ſhaft-horſe was drowned.

The cotton factory belonging to Meſſrs. Muſgrave and Co. of *Leeds*, was laſt week deſtroyed by fire. The adjoining premiſes were all ſaved; and the proprietors will not ſuffer materially, as they were inſured.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, Edward Barlow, aged 69 (who has been the executioner for the county for 20 years, during which time he has officiated upon 84 criminals), was found guilty of horſe-ſtealing, and received ſentence of death.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wedneſday, April 2.

The firſt Report of the Commiſſioners for reviſing and digeſting the civil affairs of the Navy has been printed by order of the Houſe of Commons. This document conſtitutes a brief hiſtory of the growth of the navy up to its preſent glorious ſtate. The papers annexed extend to 263 pages, containing inſtructions and rules for officers and other perſons employed in the dock-yards.

In the year ending in February 1805, the Sinking Fund extinguiſhed one *eighty-ſecond* of the National-debt; in February 1806, it extinguiſhed one *fifty-eighth* of the whole; and again, by the ſame period in 1807, one *fifty-fourth* will be paid off.

Friday, April 4.

The brandy merchants have been great ſufferers by an unlucky ſpeculation on the Budget. An opinion generally prevailed, that a new duty was about to be laid on brandy; and the dealers in that article, in order to eſcape the expected impoſt, cleared off the old tax; thus paying, during the laſt week, upwards of 300,000*l*. The ſtock in conſequence thrown into the market, is infinitely greater than the demand; and the prices muſt of courſe fall.

Saturday, April 5.

The trial of Richard Patch came on this day at the Seſſions-houſe in Horſemonger-lane, for the murder of Mr. Blight, when he was found guilty on the cleareſt circumſtantial evidence. When Patch was arraigned, he pleaded, in an audible voice, "Not Guilty," and peremptorily challenged three of the perſons named for the jury that was to try him. Mr. Garrow, counſel for the crown, opened the caſe on the part of the proſecution. The evidence was uniform in all its parts, to ſhew that it was impoſſible that any other perſon than Patch could have ſhot Mr. Blight, or that any man, beſides himſelf, could have had any thing like motives for the diabolical act. On the part of the priſoner not a ſingle circumſtance came out in his favour. At the cloſe of the examination of the witneſſes, the priſoner delivered in a written defence, inſiſting, among other things, that only circumſtantial evidence had been adduced againſt him. The Chief Baron Macdonald, with great brevity, addreſſed the priſoner, and pronounced the dreadful ſentence of the law; taking occaſion to tell him, that he had commenced his connexion with the deceaſed in fraud, continued it with ingratitude, and terminated it with ſhedding the blood of his friend and benefactor. Patch appeared to be about 40 years of age, about five feet nine, heavy and clumſily made, very round-ſhouldered, with a ſhort thick neck, and florid complexion. The conduct of this man, both during his trial and after his conviction, was extraordinary. He was dreſſed in a handſome ſuit of black; and when a chair was granted to his requeſt, he wiped the duſt off it with his handkerchief, which he ſpread over it before he ſat down. During the trial his countenance underwent no change; and he heard the ſentence which was to cut him off from the land of the living with an unmoved aſpect. Previous to his being taken

taken from the bar, he took up his hat from the floor, brushed off some saw-dust that was upon it with his arm, and retired without the least appearance of being affected by a sense of his past offence, or his approaching fate. The attempt to obtain a confession from him continued to be without effect to the last. The Rev. Mr. Mann having informed him that his friends and relations were waiting to take their last farewell of him, he exclaimed, "Is it really to be so? Is no mercy to be expected for an innocent man?" His brother, sister, brother-in-law, and one or two other persons, were then admitted to see him; he was dreadfully agitated, and wept bitterly; but still expressed a hope that mercy would be shewn him. He has acknowledged himself to have been a great sinner, and that he actually did intend to defraud his protector and benefactor; but, as to the murder, he persisted in his innocence. He was executed on the 8th of April at 9 o'clock. A man and woman of the name of Herring, for coining, suffered with him.

Tuesday, April 15.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society was held this day, at the London Tavern, attended by about 400 gentlemen; His Excellency the Baron De Robec in the chair. About six o'clock the grand procession of persons restored to life took place, 95 in number. The amount of the contributions for the year was 314l. 14s. 1d. The Earl of Romney who sat on the left hand side of the President addressed the meeting on the increasing influence of the society in every part of the known world. His Lordship took an opportunity of panegyrising the conduct of the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Sweden. Lord Romney afterwards gave as a toast, "The Emperor of all the Russias, a warm Patron of the Institution." The Chairman gave "The star which irradiates the Northern hemisphere." Lord Romney next gave "The King of Sweden, that faithful Ally, who dares to oppose despotism at the present moment."

Wednesday, April 30.

It has been determined by the commissioners of Bankrupts, that all creditors who sell their articles with a larger discount than 5 *per cent.* shall in future reduce the said discount to 5 *per cent.* before they be allowed to prove their debts under a statute. This will effectually check the baneful system of immense discounts, which are only meant to bring the parties home in case of bankruptcies, when they prove the full charge, without making the deductions (which varies from 20 to 40 *per cent.*), to the injury of other traders who sell at net prices.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 25, to April 22, 1806.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	943	1784	Males	696	1341	2 and 5	166	50 and 60	114
Females	841		Females	645		5 and 10	65	60 and 70	91
						10 and 20	39	70 and 80	69
Whereof have died under 2 years old 396						20 and 30	98	80 and 90	37
Peck Loaf 3s. 10d.; 3s. 10d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 5d.						30 and 40	121	90 and 100	10
Salt £.1 9s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.						40 and 50	128	100 0	105 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 21:

Fine 70s. to 75s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Pollard 28s. to 25s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, April 5 to April 11, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 20,622 Sacks. Average 67s. 7d. 4s. 3d. ½ higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 19, 43s. 5d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 23, 1806, is 45s. 5d. ½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 21:

Kent Bags	6l.	0s. to 7l.	8s.	Kent Pockets	6l.	10s. to 8l. 8s.
Suffex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.	Suffex Ditto	6l.	6s. to 7l. 16s.
Essex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	8l.	0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 21:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	3s. 0d. to 4l. 16s. 0d.	Average	3l.	19s. 6d.
Straw	2l.	2s. 0d. to 2l. 12s. 6d.	Average	2l.	7s. 3d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l.	10s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average	4l.	7s. 6d.
Clover	4l.	10s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l.	0s. 0d.
Straw	2l.	8s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d.	Average	2l.	11s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 21. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	8d. to 5s.	8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	5s.	0d. to 5s.	8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.		

COALS, April 25: Newcastle 39s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. Sunderland 44s. 0d. to 44s. 9d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare Market 4s. 4d. Whitechapel 4s. 5d.

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Veal	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	0d.		

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P. 294. Dr. William Rowley was deſcended from a reſpectable family of Iriſh extraction, but born in London, Nov. 18, 1743. He was educated under the care of a moſt excellent and judicious mother, of whom he always ſpoke in terms of the moſt reſpectful gratitude and the kindeſt affection. He was a ſurgeon's pupil at St. Thomas's hoſpital, under Mr. Thomas Baker; and attended the anatomical lectures of the late Mr. Henry Watſon. From 1760 to 1765 he was in the King's ſervice; and was preſent at the ſiege of Belleiſle, and the taking of the Havannah. The patronage of Admiral Lord Keppel procured for him a confidential appointment under the then Miniſtry; and, in obedience to their inſtructions, he, in a ſecond voyage, viſited Jamaica, Hiſpaniola, Cuba, and all the Leeward Iſlands. On his return to England he was liberally rewarded for this ſervice which he had performed to the entire ſatisfaction of his employers; and many connexions, formed about this period of his life, ripened into ſincere and laſting friendſhip. The cheerfulneſs and vivacity of his diſpoſition, which rendered him eaſy of acceſs to all, endeared him, in a particular manner, to perſons of candour and generoſity; and he numbered among his friends many worthy and illuſtrious names, whoſe attachment continued throughout his whole life. In his ſeveral voyages, and in occaſional viſits to the Continent of Europe, he had acquired a pretty correct knowledge of French and Italian; and his love of literature, and the ſubjects connected with it, induced him to collect, at different times, many valuable ſpecimens of the fine arts. He had a taſte for muſick; and would have been, perhaps, a better critick of the performances and compoſitions of others, if he had been a leſs paſſionate admirer of the ſcience. He wrote light verſes, and ſongs of a humourous caſt, with great facility. Of his more ſerious ſtudies, of his profeſſional acquirements, and the energies of his mind, his works form the fair criterion. He firſt practiſed as a Surgeon and Accoucheur; and at different periods reſided in St. Andrew's, Holborn,

Holborn, Harley-ſtreet, Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, and, laſtly, in Savile-row. The ſtory of his favourite dog, who loſt his life in agonies by ſwallowing a ſerpent (vol. LXXIII. p. 999), will give ſome idea of his pleaſantry and his benevolence.—Having been admitted a Doctor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of St. Andrew's, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians in London, Dr. Rowley was deſirous of obtaining his Doctor's degree alſo at the Univerſity of Oxford (where he had taken his degree of B. M. at St. Alban-hall in 1788.) On this occaſion ſome objections, on account of non-reſidence, or a deviation from the Statutes of the Univerſity, were oppoſed to his admiſſion; and there is much reaſon to ſuppoſe that theſe difficulties were augmented by perſonal animoſity, ſome of his contemporaries and rivals having very induſtriouſly canvaſſed for voices againſt him; and the reaſons ultimately aſſigned for refuſing him the degree neither affecting his moral character nor his learning. By the death of an intimate friend, Dr. Rowley, about the year 1791, acquired a conſiderable increaſe of fortune. He had accepted the office of Phyſician to the St. Mary-la-Bonne Infirmary, where his kind ſolicitude to promote the comfort of the poor patients acquired him their univerſal eſteem. Dr. Rowley was alſo Conſulting Phyſician to the Queen's Lying-in-Hoſpital; and for many years enjoyed a very extenſive and lucrative practice. He publiſhed Two Letters to Dr. William Hunter, on the ſubject of Medical Vanity, occaſioned by a diſpute reſpecting the late Counteſs of Holland's Caſe of Cancer; but they drew forth no reply from that eminent and celebrated Anatomiſt. In his controverſy on the Cow Pox he was a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the doctrines maintained by Dr. Moſeley, for whoſe talents and learning he had the higheſt reſpect. In the beginning of laſt month, Dr. Rowley, attending the funeral of Mrs. Lambertſon, of Oxford-ſtreet, deſcended into the vault of Mary-la-Bonne church, and complained of febrile ſymptoms in a few hours afterwards, originating, as he himſelf conceived, in mephitic vapour. The progreſs of the ſubſequent diſeaſe was marked with increaſing debility; but he retained his ſenſes to the laſt, and quitted the world, on the 17th day of March, with the moſt perfect tranquillity and reſignation. His remains were interred, with great funeral ſolemnity, in St. James's chapel, Tottenham-court-road; the funeral being attended by about 20 Gentlemen of the Faculty, his friends and aſſociates. The Publick, whom he long and faithfully ſerved, have loſt a ſenſible, judicious, humane, and experienced Phyſician; the Poor, to whom his purſe and his doors were always open, a kind and beneficent friend. Thouſands, who owe their lives to his induſtry, humanity, and ſkill, will embalm his memory with their livelieſt gratitude. May his example ſhed the cheering influence of its luſtre on a grateful poſterity!—His firſt medical publication was, "A Treatiſe on the Cauſes and Cure of Swelled Legs; on Dropſies; and on the Modes of retarding the Decay of the Conſtitution in the Decline of Life; with a Copper-plate Deſcription of a new-invented Inſtrument for drawing-off the Water in Female Dropſies, &c. To which is added, A Tract on the abſolute Neceſſity of encouraging the Study of Anatomy, &c. to ſupply the Army, Navy, and Country, with ſkilful Phyſicians and Surgeons, &c. Addreſſed to the Legiſlature of Great Britain, 1770," 8vo.—2. "Schola Medicinæ Univerſalis Nova, Hiſtoriam, Anatomiam, Phyſiologiam, atque Pathologiam ſpecialem continens; cum 68 Tabulis æneis. Auctore Gulielmo Rowley, M. D. 1792," 2 vols. 4to.—3. "The New Univerſal Hiſtory and School of Medicine, tranſlated into Engliſh from the original Greek and Latin Edition," 1 vol. 4to; which coſt him 20 years ſtudy, and an immenſe ſum for drawings and plates (LXIV. 739). He was alſo a Public Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, excluding falſe Syſtems, founded on the anatomical and other demonſtrations publiſhed in the above work, and nearly 30 years extenſive practical experience and obſervation.—4. "The rational and improved Practice of Phyſick; interſperſed with the Author's numerous Preſcriptions, Morbid Diſſections, &c. &c." 4 vols. 8vo. Containing Treatiſes on female, nervous, hyſterical, hypochondriacal, bilious, and cancerous Diſeaſes; Letters on Medical Vanity, and the Abuſe of Hemlock, &c. in Cancers, &c. with the Cure of a cancerous Womb, Ulcer of the Rectum, &c.; on Madneſs and Suicide, Convulſions and Spaſms, Lethargy, Apoplexy, and Palſy; the different Species of Gout; and Effects of the Muriatic Acid; new Methods of treating the Bite of Mad Dogs, &c.; with the Modes of determining with Preciſion Mental Afflictions in a legal Point of View, and containing Objections to Vomiting, and other Malpractices, &c.; on 118 Diſeaſes of the Eyes, with Copper Plates, explaining the Organs of Viſion, with all the Chirurgical Operations and Remedies for removing Blindneſs, &c. &c.; the Hiſtory and Uſe of Electricity in various Diſeaſes, with the Courſe of the Nerves, explaining the Parts to be electrified, &c. with new Ideas on Pulmonary Conſumptions; on the Cure of old Ulcerated Legs without Reſt, &c.

1769;

1769; on the putrid malignant Sore Throat, with the Mode of Cure practiſed ſucceſsfully at the St. Mary-la-Bonne Infirmary; the Cauſes of Death amongſt Children in the Scarlet and Putrid Fevers, &c. 1788; Medical Advice to the Army and Navy, 1776, containing the Diſeaſes of Soldiers, Seamen, &c. with Engliſh Preſcriptions; on Gun-ſhot Wounds, &c.; on Diet, and on all the Foods uſed in the World, adapted to Invalids, different Conſtitutions, Ages, and Countries, with their various Applications in nouriſhing the Body, &c.—5. "The moſt cogent Reaſons why aſtringent Injections, cauſtic Bougies, and violent Salivations in Venereal Affections, ſhould be baniſhed for ever from Practice, with mild and experienced Modes and Preſcriptions for treating every Species of the Diſeaſe, either by Mercury or Alteratives, with the Hiſtory of the Origin, Progreſs, and preſent State of the Infection; for the Uſe of young Practitioners, to prevent many Evils lately introduced, &c. and the Management of Urethral Obſtructions, &c. &c." 8vo.—6. "A Treatiſe on the Hydrocephalus, or Watery-head of Children; with many Caſes cured by early diſcovering the Symptoms of that otherwiſe-deſtructive Diſeaſe, with Diagnoſticks, Prognoſticks, and Remedies. To which are added, *Precepts* on Nurſing, and ſhort Rules for preventing and treating Infantile Complaints," 8vo.—7. "Truth vindicated; or, the ſpecific Differences of Mental Diſeaſes aſcertained," in reply to ſome anonymous attacks (ſee vol. LX. p. 349).—8. "A Treatiſe on the Plague, putrid, malignant, infectious Fevers of Spain, Gibraltar, hot Climates, &c. and how they ought to be treated; founded on nearly Fifty Years practical Experience; with an Expoſure of ſome fatal medical Errors in theſe dreadful Diſeaſes. To which is added, the important Uſe of the Gun-ſhot Seton Needle, to prevent cutting, and preſerve the Integuments in Gun-ſhot Wounds, &c. &c." (LXXIV. 1024).—9. "Cow-Pox Inoculation no Security againſt Small-Pox Infection," 8vo.—Amidſt the fatigues of profeſſional buſineſs, Dr. Rowley was alſo a ſucceſsful cultivator of the *belles lettres*, as is evident from his curious and elaborate "Deſcription of the famous *Apotheoſis Homeri*, or Deification of Homer, a curious antique Sculpture, the ſublime Performance of Archelaus of Priene, above 2000 Years ago, dug out of the Ruins of the Palace of Claudius Druſus, 160 Years ſince, placed in the Palace of Colonna at Rome, and, during the French War, removed to London, where it may be purchaſed for 5000l." which was printed in 1804, but not yet publiſhed.

P. 294. A reſpectable Clergyman adds, to our account of David Dale, eſq. of Roſebank, "The character of this good man comprehends in it ſo many points of diſtinguiſhed excellence, that nothing more than an imperfect outline of it can be delineated. He had not, in the outſet of life, enjoyed the advantage of a poliſhed or liberal education; but the want of this was greatly compenſated by a large ſhare of natural ſagacity and good ſenſe; an extenſive and diſcriminating knowledge of the human character; and by a modeſt, gentle, dignified ſimplicity of manner, peculiar to himſelf, and which ſecured to him the reſpect and attention of every company, and of men in every rank of life. A zealous promoter of the general induſtry and manufactures of his country, his ſchemes of buſineſs were extenſive and liberal; conducted with ſingular prudence and perſeverance; and, by the bleſſing of God, were crowned with ſuch abundant ſucceſs as ſerved to advance his rank in ſociety, and to furniſh him with the means of that diffuſive benevolence, which rendered his life a public bleſſing, and ſhed a luſtre on his character rarely exemplified in any age of the world. Impelled by the all-powerful influence of that truth which he firmly believed, and publicly taught; conſtrained by the love, and animated by the example, of his bleſſed Maſter, his ear was never ſhut to the cry of Diſtreſs; his private charities were boundleſs; and every public inſtitution which had for its object the alleviation or prevention of human miſery in this world, or in the world to come, received from him the moſt liberal ſupport and encouragement: for, while the leading object of his heaven-born ſoul was the diffuſion of the light of truth in the earth, he gladly embraced every opportunity of becoming, like the Patriarch of old, "eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, and to cauſe the widow's heart to ſing for joy." In private life his conduct, actuated by the ſame principles, was equally exemplary; for he was a kind parent, a generous friend, a wife and faithful counſellor, "a lover of hoſpitality, a lover of good men, ſober, juſt, holy, temperate." On the 21ſt of March the funeral was attended by the Magiſtrates and Miniſters of all denominations, and between two and three hundred reſpectable inhabitants. The concourſe of ſpectators was immenſe. Several hundreds of poor received a ſmall gratuity in money after the interment. He honoured God while he lived. He was honoured by all deſcriptions of people in his life, and at his death; and will, though dead, live in the affectionate remembrance of thouſands."

P. 295. Gen. John Hale died at the Plantations, near Guiſborough, co. York, aged

aged 78. He was governor of Londonderry, in Ireland; and formerly colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons; and married the daughter of the late William Chaloner, esq. sister to the late Lady Harewood, by whom he has left 17 children.

P. 205. John-Edward Maddocks, esq. who put a period to his existence on the 20th ult. was a gentleman of fortune, residing at No. 21, Piccadilly, and at North Cray, in Kent, whose loss to society is universally lamented. He had for some time experienced very severe fits of the gout, insomuch that the disease affected his brain, and at times deprived him of his senses. His brother, a gentleman of fortune also, in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, paid him a visit in the morning, and found him very delirious, and talking incoherently. A lady was in company with the brothers in the drawing-room, and, while in conversation, the deceased begged to withdraw for a few minutes, and went down stairs; his brother heard him open the parlour-door, and, after he had been absent about two minutes, followed, and knocked at it, but receiving no answer, he forced it open, and found his brother weltering in blood, with his head reclining on a couch, having nearly divided his wind-pipe with a case-knife. A surgeon (Mr. Keate) was instantly sent for, who sewed up the wound, and remained with the unfortunate gentleman six hours, when he expired. Other gentlemen proved that the deceased was subject to fits of delirium; amongst whom was Mr. Birch, surgeon, of New-street, Spring-gardens, who deposed that he had attended him during his confinement, and he had no hesitation in stating that the deceased was reduced to a delirious state in consequence of the disease of the body affecting the brain. Verdict, Delirious from disease of the body. Mr. M. had married a daughter of the Margravine of Anspach (sister of Lord Craven), and contributed highly to the amusements of the gay and fashionable world by the superiority of his talents as a theatrical amateur and vocal performer. The dramatic arrangements at Stanmore Priory were placed under the direction of this very unfortunate gentleman.

Births.

LATELY, at Keddleston-hall, near Newark, Notts, Lady Scarsdale, a daughter.

At Langley-hall, Berks, the wife of C. B. Long, esq. a son.

At Hanwell, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Glasse, a son.

March 31. The wife of J. J. Smith, esq. alderman of Castle-Baynard ward, a son.

April 2. At the house of Gen. Brownrigg, in Audley-square, the wife of Major Nesbit, a son and heir.

At Baldon-house, Berks, the lady of Sir Christopher Willoughby, bart. a daughter.

4. At Moreton, co. Dorset, Lady Harriet Frampton, a daughter.

5, 6, and 7. The wife of Mr. Joseph Nicholson, of Pennington, near Ulverston, farmer, two sons and a daughter.

6. At the Admiral's house, in Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley, a son.

8. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the lady of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, a daughter.

9. At Walhampton, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of Sir George Prescott, bart. a daughter.

12. In Mansfield-street, Portland-place, the wife of F. Plaistow Trapaud, esq. a son.

13. At Dorchester, M. M'Dowan, a soldier's wife, of the Inniskillen dragoons, three sons, two of whom are since dead.

14. At the rectory, North Luffenham, Rutland, the wife of Lieut.-col. Ainslie, inspector of Lincolnshire, a son.

22. The wife of Benjamin Hobhouse, esq. M. P. for Grampound, a daughter.

25. In Portman-squ. Lady Lovaine, a son.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Ratisbon, M. de Fenelon, a descendant of the celebrated Archbishop of Cambray, to Miss Von Reinach, canoness of the former temporal abbey of Hiedermunster.

At Chiswick, Henry Hobhouse, esq. of Hadspen-house, co. Somerset, to Harriet, sixth daughter of John Turton, esq. of Turnham-green, Middlesex.

March 20. Peter Daly, esq. of Lime-park, in Ireland, to Miss Mac Evoy, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

26. At Bath, Walter Wilkins, jun. esq. of Marlough, co. Radnor, only son of W. W. esq. M. P. for that county, to the Hon. Catherine-Eliza-Marianna Devereux, fourth daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Hereford.

27. By special licence, Stephen Tottenham Catlan, esq. of Wexford, to Lady Lucy-Anna-Maria Hall, relict of the late Clotworthy H. esq. of the same place.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Jos. M. Dickyn, B. A. of Dodleston, co. Chester, to Miss Haliday, daugh. of J. H. esq. of Rose-place.

Rev. Herbert Randolph, rector of Letcomb-Bassett, Berks, and vicar of Chute, Wilts, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Benj. Wilson, esq. of Great Russell-st.

J. C. Magnay, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Miss Harriet Barnton.

Lieut.-col. Thomas Powell, of Clifford, co. Hereford, to Mrs. Dew, of Whitney-court, in the same county.

April 1. John Sympson Jeffopp, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Waltham Abbey, Essex, barrister at law, to Miss E[illegible] Bridger

Bridget Goodrick, daughter of the late Bridger G. eſq. of Bermuda.

2. Capt. Thomas Prowſe, R. N. to Miſs Madge, of Devonſhire.

5. At Westbury, the Rev. James Eyre, ſon of the late Dr. E. of Whyly, to Penelope, third daughter of the late Thomas Hele Phipps, eſq. of Leighton-houſe, Wilts.

7. In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, by ſpecial licence, Samuel Peach, eſq. of Wadden, co. Glouceſter, to Amelia, ſecond daughter of the late James Baillie, eſq. of Ealing-grove, Middleſex, M. P. for Horſham, Suſſex.

Rev. B. F. Fowler, rector of Aſterby, co. Linc. to Miſs Mary Alliſon, of Louth.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Marſhall, Univerſity library-keeper, to Miſs Baldrey.

8. George-Henry Crutchley, eſq. of Sunning-hill-park, Berks, to Miſs Burrell, daughter of the late Sir William B. bart.

At Fulford, near York, William Wotton Abney, eſq. captain in the Royal Horſe-guards Blue, to Miſs Richardſon.

9. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, eſq. M. P. to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Foſter Cunliffe, bart. of Acton-park, co. Denbigh.

10. Ralph Bernal, eſq. of Fitzroy-ſquare, to Anne-Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard-Samuel White, eſq. of New Ormond-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare.

At Sherborne caſtle, Dorſet, Prince Bariatinſky, to the Hon. Miſs Dutton, daughter of Lord Sherborne.

Thomas Amyot, eſq. private ſecretary to the Right Hon. William Windham, to Miſs Golman, daughter of Mr. C. ſurgeon, of Norwich.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Sir Stephen-Richard Glynne, bart. of Hawarden caſtle, in Flintſhire, to the Hon. Miſs Mary Neville, ſecond daughter of lord Braybrooke.

14. By ſpecial licence, at Laura chapel, Bath, Wm. Fauquier, eſq. of Heath-hall, co. York, to Margaret, ſeventh dau. of the late Jn. Fither, eſq. of Malſhanger, Hants.

15. By ſpecial licence, by the Biſhop of Cork, at the houſe of the Archbiſhop of Tuam, Thomas Hope, eſq. of Ducheſs-ſtreet, to Miſs Louiſa Beresford, youngeſt daughter of his Grace.

At Lincoln, John Plomer Clarke, eſq. of Welton-place, co. Northampton, to Anna-Maria-Charlotte, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir John, and ſiſter to Sir Henry Nelthorpe, barts. of Scawby, co. Lincoln.

17. Capt. Henry Digby, R.N. firſt couſin to the Earl of Digby, to Viſcounteſs Andover, widow of the late Lord Viſcount A. and daughter of Thomas Coke, eſq. M. P. for the county of Norfolk.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Louis-Charles-Peter Bonaventure, Comte de Meſnard, knight of the order of Malta, and of New Quebec-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, to Miſs Blundell, of Clifton.

18. Claude-George Thornton, eſq. of Auſtin-friers, to Frances-Anne, ſecond daughter of Samuel Smith, eſq. of Woodhall-park, Herts, M. P. for Leiceſter.

19. At Portſmouth, Lieut. Wilſon, town-adjutant of Portſmouth garriſon, to the only daughter of Capt. Hebburn, of the Royal Veteran Battalion.

20. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. to Miſs Pakenham, niece of Admiral P.

22. At Hatfield Broad Oak, James Hamerton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of James H. eſq. of Hellifield Peel, co. York, to Miſs Chamberlayne, da. of Stanes C. eſq. of Ryes, Eſſex.

23. At Harnford, Hants, the ſeat of the Earl of Clanricarde, Henry-Joſeph Tichborne, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry T. bart. to Miſs Burke, daughter of Sir Thomas B. bart. of the county of Galway in Ireland, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Clanricarde.

DEATHS.

1805. *Dec.* ... AT Modcombe, Dorſet, Mrs. Frances Broadway. She died, as ſhe had lived, with an undaunted courage and a firm confidence, grounded on the principles of Chriſtianity. She was certainly a moſt ſingular character; a lawyer, a divine, and a judge in her family; all ſubmitted to her ſuperior judgment; all appeared to fear and love her to the laſt, even to the third and fourth generations. She had 200 in her family; her children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children, with their wives and huſbands. About 30 died before her; and there are left 270. Such a company of healthy children, &c. &c. &c. attending their mother to the grave is ſeldom ſeen. She was near 95, and retained her ſenſes to the laſt. Previous to her death, ſhe had ordered her funeral; gave ſix poor men 5s. each as under-bearers; ſix grandſons (all of whom were married) were the pall-bearers; and ſhe exhorted her children, a little before her departure, in a moſt affecting manner.

1806. *Jan.* 4. At Northallerton, in an advanced age, William Dent, eſq. formerly an officer in the 20th Regiment of Foot, having ſerved in that regiment at the memorable battle of Minden, where he was ſeverely wounded by a muſket-ball.

Feb. 21. At Ebley, near Stroud, co. Glouceſter, of an inflammation on the lungs, Mrs. Ware, wife of Mr. Thomas W. late of Wincanton, co. Somerſet, and niece of John Corfield, late of Hoxton, co. Middleſex, gent.

Feb. 25. At Bermuda, after a ſhort illneſs, Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. late Commander in Chief of the Squadron upon the American Station. He was buried, March 3, with military honours. The funeral proceſſion (conſiſting

ſiſting of his Excellency the Governor and Council, the Captains and Officers of the Squadron, the Corporation and Gentlemen of St. George) moved, at half paſt 11 o'clock, from the Admiral's houſe to the church, through two lines, formed by the Royal Artillery, Royal Fuzileers, Royal Marines, and St. George's Militia; the three laſt of whom, after the proceſſion had reached the church, took poſt, and formed in open column of four diviſions, in the rear of 11 field-pieces, upon the Town-parade. At the moment of interment, three rounds were fired from the field-pieces by the detachment of Royal Artillery. The Grenadiers, and Band of Muſick of the Royal Fuzileers, preceded the funeral proceſſion, while moving to the church; during the whole of which time, and the burial ſervice, minute-guns were firing from the different ſhips of the ſquadron. His great and unwearied attention to the officers and ſeamen, while under his command, was well known; his humanity was great; he was univerſally reſpected, not only by the officers and ſeamen, but by every perſon who knew him; his death is a great loſs; he was willing to ſuccour all to the utmoſt of his power. Sir Andrew had ſhewn himſelf a brave and experienced officer. He was made captain in 1778; a rear-admiral in 1793; a vice-admiral in 1799; and an admiral in 1805.

At Harliſey caſtle, near Northallerton, very ſuddenly, and greatly reſpected by all who knew him, Mr. Nathaniel Smith.

March . . . . . At Madeira, whither ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Lady Georgiana-Auguſta Eliot, ſiſter to the Marquis of Stafford, and to the Ducheſs of Beaufort.

At Vienna, in his 69th year, Count Wurmbrand, an Imperial privy counſellor, and formerly ambaſſador to the Courts of Denmark and Saxony.

Aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Todd, mother of Mr. William T. merchant, of Hull.

Aged 35, Mr. J. Bland, of Sheffield.

Found dead in his bed, after eating a hearty ſupper, aged 92, Mr. John Weſt, many years a reſpectable leather-cutter at Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln.

Greatly reſpected, Mrs. Crontze, late of Badminton, co. Glouceſter.

Mrs. Reeks, mother of W. R. eſq. agent-victualler at Portſmouth.

Miſs Morgan, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Edw. M. of the Cuſtom-houſe at Briſtol.

Mr. Rowland, muſick-maſter, at Clifton, near Briſtol.

In London, Mr. Dowlman, formerly a miniature-painter at Briſtol.

In Whitechapel, near the Bars, aged 63, Mr. William Wright, many years butcher, at whoſe and his ſon-in-law's (Woods) adjoining houſe, the cattle for the Jews were killed, according to their laws, by four butchers appointed by their Nation. Theſe houſes, with a third adjoining, ſold to the commiſſioners for making the Commercial Road, were appropriated, by the will of Thomas Wilſon, of London, brewer, dated 1590, to the yearly relief of ſix poor men of Enfield pariſh, who now receive above 11 l. per annum, the two houſes being advanced, from Lady-day 1806, to 100 l. per annum, from 80 l. (the rent of the laſt 21 years leaſe, which was the rent of the ſaid houſe), the purchaſe-money of which is at intereſt in the funds.

March 3. At Beverley, in Yorkſhire, aged 72, John Courtney, eſq. Mr. C. went to church the 23d of February apparently well, but immediately on his return home was ſeized with violent inward pain, which proved to be an obſtruction of the bowels, and for three days he was thought by the Faculty to be in great danger; but the cauſe of his illneſs being ſuppoſed to be removed, ſtrong hopes were entertained of his recovery. He was particularly cheerful the whole of Monday, and did not go to bed till late in the evening; but as ſoon as he was laid down, he ſaid twice, in a hurried manner, "I've a beating at my heart," when a ſtrong convulſion immediately came on, in which he in a few minutes expired. It is thought the convulſion was occaſioned by the rupture of ſome large veſſel near the heart.—Mr. C. had within a few weeks experienced moſt ſevere affliction in the death of a beloved wife; to which, however, he ſubmitted with true Chriſtian reſignation, and appeared to bear up under ſo heavy a blow better than even the anxious ſolicitude of his family had taught them to expect. The effort was perhaps too great; and a ſudden ſeizure of cold operating on a frame already weakened by mental exertion, the conſequence was fatal. For upwards of 40 years Mr. C. had faithfully and diligently diſcharged various public duties, by which a country gentleman renders eſſential ſervice to ſociety. Simple and unaſſuming in his manners, charitable to the poor, liberal and kind-hearted to all, with high notions of honour, and a mind governed by the principles of religion and virtue, he lived eminently reſpected, and died univerſally lamented. To his ſorrowing children (who in the ſhort ſpace of ten weeks have been deprived of both their parents) his loſs is indeed irreparable; but they will find ſupport in the conſolations of religion; and the recollection of that piety and reſignation to the Divine will, which was ſo eminently diſplayed by thoſe they moſt loved and honoured

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on earth, will be to them an example for humble imitation.

6. At Bath, Elizabeth dowager Lady Bradford, of Vefton, co. Stafford. She was daughter and heireſs of John Simpſon, eſq.; married, 1755, to George Earl of Bradford, who died in 1800, and by whom ſhe had, beſides ſeveral children who died infants, Orlando, the preſent Earl; John, who took the name and arms of Simpſon; George, rector of Wigan; Anne-Charlotte, deceaſed, married Henry Greſwold Lewis, eſq. of Malvern-hall, co. Warwick; Elizabeth-Diana, married George-William Gunning, eſq.; Diana, married John Sawbridge, eſq. of Olantigh, in Kent.

8. At Barnſley, co. York, aged 72, the Rev. John Mence, ſen. 45 years miniſter of that place. He was of Worceſter college, Oxford; M. A. 1783. It is a chapelry in the gift of the Archbp. of York.

10. At Vienna, of an inflammatory fever, in his 69th year, Count Francis Colloredo, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Croſs of the Order of St. Stephen, late Principal Chamberlain, private State and Conference Miniſter, and Preſident of the Court and State Chancery. At his death, eight perſons were ill in his hotel; among whom were his lady, in imminent danger, and his only daughter. He has left two ſons by a former marriage; and above 100,000 florins yearly revenue. During his illneſs their Imperial Majeſties, and the whole Imperial Family, whoſe education he had ſuperintended, manifeſted their concern by daily enquiries reſpecting his health.

11. At Dean's-court, co. Dorſet, aged 80, the Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. He was rector of Winterborn Zelſton, co. Dorſet, and of Pimperne, in the ſame county, 1800; ſucceeded his nephew in the title and eſtate in 1776; and married Jane, daughter of Edward Philips, of Wimborne, co. Dorſet.

12. In his 34th year, Andrew Young, M. D. and fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh.

15. This night two young men, named Reynolds and Merriott, fell over-board from the Merchant packet, in Newcaſtle river, and were drowned. Their bodies were found the next morning. As they had previouſly quarreled, and their jackets were found upon the deck, it is ſuppoſed they had got up to fight, and had both fallen over in the ſcuffle.

16. At Briſtol Hot wells, aged 24, the Rev. Philip Honeywood Raymond, late of Sicleſmere, and eldeſt ſon of the Rev. S. R. of Belchamp-hall, Eſſex.

At Kenſington Palace-green, the wife of John Yenn, eſq. R. A.

At the mouth of the harbour of Padſtow, co. Cornwall, T. Rawlings, eſq. of that port, having a ſhip in readineſs to ſet ſail on that day, gave an invitation to the Captain, Mr. T. Filkins, Mr. Hitchins, and ſome other gentlemen, to dine with him; when, after dinner, Mr. F. with five others, determined on accompanying the Captain on-board; after which, the evening coming on, they reſolved to return, and, having a ſmall boat provided, the company got into it, with the exception of one young man, who remonſtrated againſt proceeding on ſhore without a larger boat. However, the reſt of the company laughed at him, and at laſt prevailed on him to get in. No ſooner had they put off from the ſhip, than a heavy ſurf completely ſwamped them, and every ſoul diſappeared before aſſiſtance could be rendered, with the exception of Mr. F. who was rendered breathleſs by being dreadfully jammed between the boat and the ſhip; and, although taken up ſhortly, every exertion to ſave his life was uſeleſs.

At Portſmouth, aged 91, Capt. Jas. Halls, of the Army. He was ſurgeon's mate of the Centurion, and went round the world with Lord Anſon, in the year 1740, when the Manilla galleon, Noſtra Signora de Cabadonga, was taken. She was the richeſt prize ever taken, having near a million and a half of dollars on-board, and was larger and of more force than the Centurion. Mr. Halls came home ſurgeon of her*. It was after this voyage, which laſted three years and nine months, that Ld. Anſon, when he landed at Portſmouth, fell upon his knees, and offered an ejaculatory prayer to Him who had preſerved him from ſuch imminent dangers. Capt. Forteſcue is now ſuppoſed† to be the only perſon living who went that voyage.

17. At his ſeat at Bunny park, Notts, aged 77, Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. born 1728; married, 1747, Jane, ſole daughter and heireſs of the grandſon of Sir Thomas P. the ſecond baronet of that family; by whom he left Thomas Boothby Parkyns, the late Lord Rancliffe, ſo created (and father of George-Auguſtus-Henry-Anne, the preſent lord) in 1795. By two ſucceeding wives he has alſo iſſue.

Found dead in Sheffield park, in the pariſh of Fletching, co. Suſſex, only a ſhort diſtance from his reſidence, Mr. W.

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* See Paſcoe Thomas's Account of Ld. Anſon's Voyage, p. 5. of the Appendix.

† In a recent publication (Biographical Index to the Houſe of Commons) Sir P. Stephens is mentioned as the only ſurviving perſon who went round the world in the Centurion. This is perfectly erroneous. Sir P. Stephens was not with Lord A. till after the return of the latter from his circumnavigation.

Fielder,

Fielder, game-keeper to Lord Sheffield. He had been miſſing ever ſince the 19th, when ſo much ſnow fell, and was ſearched for in vain till this day, when he was diſcovered owing to the melting of a large drift of ſnow. His faithful dog was alſo found alive, laying acroſs the body, and howling piteouſly.

19. At Dr. Watſon's academy, Shooter's-hill, co. Kent, a young gentleman of the name of Harvey, aged 18, after having loaded a muſket with which he had been accuſtomed to go through the manual exerciſe, left the houſe on pretence of going to ſhoot ſparrows; but, inſtead thereof, went into an out-houſe, and, the more effectually to complete his purpoſe, tied the trigger of the muſket to his foot, then placing his head on the muzzle, inſtantly blew out his brains. No cauſe can be aſſigned for the raſh action, having been liberally treated by his friends, and had juſt received an appointment as a cadet to India. Verdict, Lunacy.

At Great Ilford, Eſſex, in his 92d year, James Johnſon, eſq.

At Great Steeping, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mr. Francis Hewiſon. He was at Spilſby market on the 17th; at the Mill on the 18th; and a corpſe this day.

At Wakefield, co. York, in the 70th year of his age, and in the 44th year of his miniſtry, the Rev. John Pawſon, late one of the preachers in the Methodiſt connexion at Hull.

20. At Guildford, Surrey, after an illneſs of three months, Miſs Anne Ruſſell, eldeſt daughter of the late John R. gent. one of the magiſtrates of that town. She was ſeized with an apoplexy and palſy on the 23d of December laſt, when, to appearance, in good health, which reduced her to a weak ſtate, like an infant; but her ſpeech and underſtanding were not affected till a day or two before ſhe died. During the whole of her illneſs ſhe gave a decided teſtimony to the truth of Chriſtianity, by which ſhe was greatly ſupported; and with a perfect reſignation looked forward with a hope full of immortality to her laſt moment.

21. In Meard's-ſtreet, Soho, aged 64, Henri-Francis General Count Bulkley, formerly colonel proprietaire of the Iriſh regiment of Bulkley, in the ſervice of the King of France.

Found dead in his bed, whither he went in a ſtate of great intoxication, at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, —— Black, who had lodged there ſome little time.

By taking a quantity of ſpirits of ſalt, in a ſtate of mental derangement, an elderly woman named Mary Brookes, reſiding in Vinegar-yard, Bermondſey-ſtreet.

Suddenly, Mrs. Williams, wife of Hanbury W. eſq. of Bath.

22. At his houſe at Great Coggeſhall, Eſſex, aged 43, Richard White, eſq.

This morning a duel was fought on Galleywood common, near Chelmsford, Eſſex, between Lieut. Torrens and Surgeon Fither, both of the 6th Regiment of Foot, in barracks there. The parties, with their ſeconds, arrived on the ſpot appointed for the encounter at day-break, when, the preliminaries having been ſettled, they took a ſhort diſtance, and, turning round, fired at the ſame inſtant. The Lieutenant received his antagoniſt's ball in the groin, and immediately fell; on which Mr. F. went up and took him by the hand, expreſſing much regret at the lamentable conſequence that had enſued; as, from the nature of the wound, he was apprehenſive it would prove mortal. Aſſiſtance having been procured, Lieut. T. was removed to a windmill at a ſhort diſtance, and thence, as ſoon as poſſible, conveyed to his apartments in the barracks, where every attention was rendered that his unfortunate ſituation could require. The ball, having lodged on the ſide oppoſite to which it entered, was extracted by Dr. Welch, at 4 o'clock the ſame afternoon, but he expired between 9 and 10 the following morning. Coroner's Verdict, Wilful Murder againſt Mr. F. and the two ſeconds, one of whom is under arreſt; but Mr. F. and the other have abſconded.

Mr. Harry Overend, formerly a linen-draper at Briſtol.

Mr. William Overton, grazier, of Wigtoft, near Boſton, co. Lincoln.

At Market-Stainton, Mr. Walter Walefby, farmer and grazier.

At Gainſborough, in an advanced age, Mr. Godfrey Corringham, ropemaker.

At Swabane, co. Antrim, Ireland, aged 92, James Hamilton, eſq. whoſe long and uſeful life was ſpent in the practice of every virtue which could dignify or adorn human nature. He married, 1750, Eleanor, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Caſtleſtewart, by whom he has left four ſons and one daughter.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Hume-ſtreet, Dublin, the Moſt Noble Charles Marquis of Ely, Earl of Ely, Viſcount and Baron Loftus, of Loftus-hall, in Ireland, and an Engliſh peer, by the title of Baron Loftus of Long Loftus, in Yorkſhire, knight of the illuſtrious order of St. Patrick, governor and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Wexford, one of his Majeſty's privy counſellors, and joint poſtmaſter-general of Ireland. The Marquis was born Jan. 22, 1738; married, June 23, 1766, Jane, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Robert Myhill, eſq. by whom he has left iſſue two ſons: 1. John Viſcount Loftus, born Feb. 15, 1770, colonel of the Wexford Militia, and knight of the ſhire for the county

county of Wexford, now Marquis of Ely; 2. Lord Robert, born Sept. 5, 1773, Lord Biſhop of Killaloe. The Marquis was the eldeſt ſon of Sir John Tottenham, bart. by Elizabeth Loftus, ſiſter of Henry Earl of Ely, who died, without iſſue, in 1783, leaving his eſtates to his nephew. The family of Loftus ſettled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſince which it has been ennobled in three branches, and produced two lord chancellors. The family of Adam Loftus, Viſcount Ely, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1620, is extinct; as is alſo the family of Loftus, Viſcount Liſburne; which latter title became extinct in 1691. The firſt of the family in Ireland was Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Archbiſhop of Dublin. He was the ſon of Edward Loftus, eſq. of Swinehead, in Yorkſhire, whoſe family had flouriſhed there from the reign of King Alfred, as appears by the archives of York miniſter, in which were regiſtered various donations of lands given to the Church and Religious Houſes in that reign, and in ſeveral ſubſequent reigns, by the family of Loſthouſe, the antient mode of ſpelling the name. Of a miſtake about Queen Elizabeth ſee p. 320.

23. At his houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, James Gordon, eſq. formerly of Tobago.

At Deptford, in Kent, in his 77th year, Mr. William Caldecott.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Thomas Williamſon, maſter and owner of the Fox, a Lincoln ſloop.

24. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 70, Mr. Robert Brough, ſen.

At Swafield, near North Waltham, co. Norfolk, aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Meux, rector of that place, to which he was preſented by the King as Duke of Lancaſter, 1772, and vicar of Paſton and Berney; and only brother of Richard M. eſq. the eminent London porter-brewer; ſon of T. M.; and B. C. L. of St. John's college, Oxford, 1765. 'His death was occaſioned by a dreadful cancer on the face and throat, the ſevere pain of which he for ſeveral years endured with ſuch fortitude and reſignation as could only be the effect of a pious mind and good conſcience.

In Stamford-ſtreet, Blackfriers-road, the wife of John Rennie, eſq. civil engineer.

At his houſe in Argyll-ſtreet, Mr. Robert Hall, attorney at law.

At his houſe in the Tower, in his 68th year, Mr. Mileſon Hingeſton, formerly a reputable bookſeller in the Strand; but of late years he held an employment in the Office of Ordnance.

Found dead in the paſſage of the houſe where he lodged, in Fetter-lane, whence he could not and would not be removed, having come home late at night, in a ſtate of intoxication, Jas. Bruce, a clergyman!

25. Rev. Joſeph Walcam, B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, one of the minor canons of Briſtol cathedral, and ordinary of Briſtol Newgate, in which laſt he is ſucceeded by the Rev. William Day.

In Fitzroy-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, aged 27, the wife of Samuel M'Morris, eſq.

26. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Wildbore Garner.

Mrs. Clare, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. of Rugby, co. Warw. brother of Mrs. Marlow.

At Cathay, Miſs C. Sawtell, late of Langport, co. Somerſet.

At Caton, near Lancaſter, in conſequence of her cloaths catching fire on the 20th, while ſitting alone in a room in her own houſe, Mrs. Hannah Hathornthwaite, aged 80, very weak and infirm.

At his houſe at Hammerſmith, Middleſex, John Allen, eſq. of Clement's inn, many years an eminent ſolicitor, and one of the Antients of that Society.

At Highbury-place, Iſlington, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation at Salters-hall, Cannon-ſtreet, London.

27. Mr. W. Legg, architect, and one of the Common Council of the Corporation of Stamford, co. Lincoln. The lodges at the entrance of the late Marquis of Exeter's park will be a laſting memorial of his profeſſional abilities.

Aged 75, George Nelſon, of Great Limber, near Caiſtor, co. Lincoln, gent. He was born on Good Friday, and married on Good Friday, and it was intended his funeral ſhould be on Good Friday, but it was deferred till Eaſter Sunday, waiting the attendance of ſome friends.

At Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. John Moſſop, of Queen's college, Oxford; M. A. 1799.

At Gilmorton, co. Leiceſter, aged 85, Anne Wood, widow of the late Wm. W.; mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother of 116 children; and who had practiſed midwifery upwards of 50 years.

At Spring-grove, near Bewdley, in the 47th year of his age, after an illneſs of only four days, Samuel Skey, eſq. He was twice married, firſt to Miſs Divett, of Twickenham, by whom he has left three daughters; afterwards to Miſs Bicknell, the daughter of Charles B. eſq. ſolicitor to the Admiralty, by whom he has left two infant ſons. He died poſſeſſed of conſiderable property both real and perſonal; and has left behind him (what is of more laſting and intrinſic value) as good a name, and a character as ſpotleſs, as falls to the lot of frail humanity to poſſeſs.—Mr. Skey's father was a general merchant, trading to all parts of Europe; he likewiſe carried on extenſive chemical works about two miles from his houſe, for manufacturing oil of vitriol; by which he

he acquired a conſiderable fortune. As a proof of what art and perſeverance can perform, he built the elegant manſion of Spring-grove, and (it may almoſt be ſaid) created the pleaſant grounds and plantations which ſurround it, on a ſite which, within the memory of moſt of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, was a barren tract of rock and ſtone.—Mr. Skey, as well as his father, worked mules inſtead of horſes, both in their carriages and for the purpoſes of agriculture.—Thoſe which they uſed in their carriages were milk white.

28. At Bodney-hall, co. Norfolk, aged 49, Madame Elizabeth De Levis De Mirepoix. From the ſtorm of the French Revolution, the Benedictine Convent (of which ſhe had been a member 31 years, and ſuperior 22) ſought ſhelter in England, and found an aſylum in the above county, where, for the laſt 15 years, the nuns have been occupied in the education of Catholic young ladies.

The infant ſon of John Finch Simpſon, eſq. of Launde abbey, co. Leiceſter.

Mrs. Iſabella Cullum, ſiſter to Sir Thomas Gery C. bart. of Bury.

Aged 20, Miſs Barbara Falkner, daughter of Mr. F. attorney, of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, aged 71, Mrs. Freeth, one of the Society of Quakers.

Mr. Richard Baker, of Northampton, woolſtapler.

At Eaſtcote, Mrs. Howes, mother of Mr. H. attorney, of Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Craſter, rector of Kettlethorpe, and vicar of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, and of Aſhby-Puerorum, all co. Lincoln.

William Coghlan, eſq. of Paul-ſtreet, Kingſdown, ſon of John C. eſq. formerly a merchant at Briſtol.

Aged 80, Mr. Jonathan Sparrow, of Prince's-ſtreet, Rotherhithe.

By hanging himſelf from the balluſtrade of the ſtairs, at his apartment in Seacoal-lane, in a ſtate of mental derangement, William Baker, a patrole belonging to St. Bride's pariſh, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Glyn, co. Clare, in Ireland, Gerald Fitzgerald, eſq. brother to the late Knight of Glyn.

29. Near 80 years old, the Rev. Joſeph Gellibrand, 50 years paſtor of the Preſbyterian congregation at Edmonton. He had been dining at Mr. Salte's houſe at Totenham, and, after dinner, looking out of the window, and admiring the plants, he ſunk down into his chair, and expired. He was interred in Edmonton churchyard in the week following. He publiſhed "A Poem ſacred to the Memory of the late Sir John Clarke, Bart. 1783." See vol. LIII. 349.

At his houſe in Upper Thames-ſtreet, aged 73, Thomas Dawſon, eſq. hop-merchant, and many years deputy of the ward of Dowgate.

At Bath, Sir John Honywood, bart. of Elvington-place, co. Kent, M. P. for Honiton, Devon.

At Ramſgate, Harry Farnall, eſq. captain in the Royal Navy, nephew of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, and commander of the Sea Fencibles at Margate, &c. in Kent.

At her houſe in George-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Lady Janet Traill.

Drowned, by falling off the quay, oppoſite the Bacon yard, Clonmell, Ireland, —— Kenna, leaving a wife and 11 childr.

30. This morning, at half-paſt three o'clock, at Devonſhire houſe, in Piccadilly, in the 49th year of her age, Georgiana, Ducheſs of Devonſhire. The diſorder which terminated ſo fatally to this diſtinguiſhed perſonage was an abſceſs on the liver, the attack of which was firſt perceived about three months ſince, while ſhe ſat at the table of the Marquis of Stafford; and which from that period ſo increaſed its ferveriſh progreſs, as eventually to refiſt all the efforts of the firſt medical ſkill. Her Grace was the eldeſt daughter of John Earl Spencer; was born June 9, 1757, and married to William, the preſent Duke of Devonſhire, June 6, 1774, by whom ſhe had iſſue now living, 1. Lady Georgiana, now Viſcounteſs Morpeth; 2. Lady Elizabeth-Henrietta Cavendiſh; and 3. the Marquis of Hartington, who was born at Paris in 1790. The character of her Grace is not to be claſſed with any of the ordinary ranks of faſhion. Her qualities were of a rare and ſuperior kind. Poſſeſſing a mind gracefully modelled as her perſon, ſhe had ſtored it with many uſeful, as well as ornamental endowments. She was well read in the hiſtory and polity of all countries; but the Belles Lettres had principally attracted her attention, which ſhe has enriched with ſome compoſitions of poeſy, that demonſtrate a fanciful imagination, and an elegant taſte. Though forced into female ſupremacy by that general admiration which a felicitous combination of charms had excited, and ſo long remained unrivalled, her Grace of Devonſhire found leiſure for the ſyſtematic exerciſe of a natural benevolence, which yielding irreſiſtibly, and perhaps too indiſcriminately, to the ſupplications of diſtreſs, ſubjected her to embarraſſments that the world ſometimes imputed to cauſes leſs amiable and meritorious. In a word, ſhe had a heart, which the flattering blandiſhments of faſhion might ſometimes beguile, but could never corrupt. The Prince of Wales, who had the higheſt friendſhip and reſpect for her, when he heard of her death, exclaimed, "Then we have loſt the moſt amiable and beſt-bred woman in England!!!" Her remains were interred, with great funeral

neral pomp, in the family-vault at St. Stephen's church, Derby. The hearſe was met three miles from Derby by the whole of the country nobility, and the Duke's tenantry reſiding there, who conducted it to the place of interment.

In Great Prefcot-ſtreet, Mrs. Alice Tennant, widow of John T. gent. formerly of Wigan, co. Lancaſter.

At Camberwell, Surrey, aged 35, Mr. Andrew Burgie, of Lime-ſtreet, merchant.

At Peckham, after a long illneſs, aged 72, Mr. John Bracewell.

At Shelton, near Newark, Notts, aged 10, the only ſon of the late Thomas Kerr, M.D. of Huntingdon.

At Lynn, Norfolk, aged 50, Mr. George Everitt, ſhip-maſter.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. James H. attorney, Park-row, Briſtol.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Norman, relict of Capt. J. N. of Briſtol.

31. At the houſe of William Barnes, eſq. Redland-hall, Briſtol, advanced in age, Samuel Newnam, eſq.; whoſe long life of unremitting piety and univerſal good-will to mankind leaves an example worthy of imitation.

Mrs. Hall, of Summer-hill, near Birmingham, widow of John H. eſq. hiſtorical engraver to his Majeſty.

At her father's, in St. John's lane, Weſt Smithfield, Miſs Sarah Baker.

At his houſe in Curzon-ſtreet, May Fair, the Right Hon. George Macartney, Earl Macartney, Viſcount Dervock, Baron Macartney of Liſſanouve, in Ireland, Baron Macartney of Parkhurſt, in England, Knight of the military order of the Bath, Knight of the Poliſh order of the White Eagle, one of his Majeſty's privy counſellors in Great Britain and Ireland, cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Antrim, truſtee of the linen manufacture for Ulſter, and late ambaſſador to the Court of China. The Earl was born in 1737; and married, Feb. 1, 1768, the Lady Jane Stuart, ſecond daughter of John Earl of Bute, by Mary only daughter of Edward Wortley Montague, by Lady Mary Pierrepoint, daughter of Evelyn Duke of Kingſton; but dying without iſſue, the titles become extinct. His Lordſhip was deſcended from the antient family of Macartney of Auchinleck, in Scotland, who ſettled in Ireland in 1649, though the antient eſtate of Auchinleck continued unalienated, and belonged to the late Earl at the time of his deceaſe. He was educated at Trinity-college, Dublin, and proceeded M. A. there in 1759; appointed envoy-extraordinary to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, Aug. 22, 1764. In June, 1766, the moſt antient and royal order of the White Eagle was conferred on him by the King of Poland; appointed, Nov. 20, 1767, envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Peterſburg; principal ſecretary of Ireland, under Lord Townſhend, Jan. 1, 1769; and ſworn of the Privy Council there March 30 following; nominated a knight of the Bath, June, 1772, and inſtalled at Weſtminſter by proxy on the 15th of that month; governor in chief and captain-general of the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago, in December, 1775; governor and preſident of Fort St. George, in December, 1780; governor-general of Bengal, February, 1785, which he declined accepting, and the Eaſt India Company ſettled on him 1500 l. per annum. May 3, 1792, appointed embaſſador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China; and the ſame day ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council at St. James's. He was choſen member for Cockermouth, in the Britiſh Parliament, in April, 1767; and for Armagh, in the Iriſh Parliament, July following; in October, 1774, member in the Britiſh Parliament for the boroughs of Air, Irwin, Rothſay, Campbelltown, and Inverary; created Lord Macartney, Baron of Liſſanouve, by patent dated July 19, 1776; choſen member for Beralſtone, in Devonſhire, September, 1780; advanced to the dignity of Earl of Macartney, and Viſcount Dervock, Aug. 1, 1792; and created an Engliſh peer June 8, 1796, by the title of Baron Macartney of Parkhurſt, in the county of Surrey. His Lordſhip's remains were interred at Chiſwick, quite privately, in compliance with his will. The Account of his Embaſſy, by Sir George Staunton, was printed, 1797, in three volumes, 4to, with plates, and afterwards in four volumes, 8vo.

Lately, at Tiverton, Devon, Alexander Nisbett, eſq. late major of the 31ſt Foot.

Aged 29, the Rev. W. Wellington, rector of Upton Hellions.

At Damerham, Wilts, aged 18, Miſs Sarah Davidſon, daughter of the Rev. A. D. of that place.

At Bratton, Wilts, aged 22, the wife of Edward Froud Seagram, eſq.

At Eddington, of a ſcratch on one of his legs, which mortified in a few hours, aged 59, Mr. Edward Price.

At Somerton, in her 92d year, Mrs. Jane Paddock, widow.

At Hampſtead-hall, co. Stafford, the wife of George Birch, eſq.

At Solihull, co. Warw. Mr. Geo. Lynall.

At Moreton-in-Marſh, co. Oxford, aged 85, Robert Miles, eſq.

At Banbury, Mr. Thomas Palmer White, eldeſt ſon of Mr. W. ironmonger.

At Oxford, in his 83d year, Mr. William Taylor, ſecretary to the Radcliffe Infirmary;

ary; an office which he had diſcharged, from its firſt eſtabliſhment in 1770 to the preſent time, with ſuch exemplary fidelity, diligence, and integrity, as to ſecure not only the approbation of the governors of that benevolent and uſeful inſtitution, but alſo the reſpect and eſteem of all who were acquainted him.

At Dummer, near Baſingſtoke, Hants, of the dropſy, Mary Holmes, who had been tapped 60 times, from July, 1799, to Jan. 11, 1800, and from whom had been drawn 4153 pints of water.

At Cruſwell, Wilts, in her 72d year, Mrs. Buckland.

At Crowcombe, co. Somerſet, of which he was rector, in his 63d year, the Rev. Alleyne Walter, LL.D.

April . . . At the Three Cups inn, Harwich, whither ſhe went with an intention of following her huſband, Mrs. Coke, wife of Mr. Henry C. merchant, from Hampſhire, who went lately in the packet to Cuxhaven, leaving an infant 14 months old.

Mr. Doyle, many years a ſhoe-maker in St. James's church-yard, Briſtol.

At Grantham, aged 65, Mrs. Nicholls, late of Harlaxton, co. Lincoln.

Univerſally regretted, as a moſt benevolent man, the Rev. George Blathwayte, rector of Derham, co. Glouceſter, and vicar of Langridge, co. Somerſet; M. A. of Merton college, 1784.

The only ſon of Thomas Haſſell, eſq. of Bedminſter.

At Oldbury, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. Hull, of Shirehampton, ſon of the late Mr. H. ſugar-baker, of Briſtol.

Samuel, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Grindlay, of Pratt-ſtreet, Lambeth.

April 1. At Berlin, his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick-Julius-Ferdinand-Leopold, youngeſt ſon of the King of Pruſſia.

Miſs Harriet Venn, daugh. of Mr. Henry V. of Peahembury, Devon.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 42, Mrs. Nock, relict of the late Mr. John N. of Norton, near Bridgnorth; and, ſix hours afterwards, in her 17th year, Miſs Nock, their only child. The moſt tender affection exiſted between them; and they were buried in the ſame grave. The daughter had frequently expreſſed a great deſire not to ſurvive her mother; and ſhe departed in the moſt ſudden manner, without any apparent diſeaſe, and quite unapprized of her mother's death.

In Brunſwick-ſquare, Mrs. Rees, wife of the Rev. Dr. R. and daughter of Edward Goldney, gent. formerly printer at Briſtol, and author of Epiſtles to Deiſts and Jews, &c. &c. to which are prefixed his portrait and arms.

2. In conſequence of her cloaths catching fire, aged 84, Mrs. Readman, widow of the late Mr. John R. of Northallerton.

Aged 5 years, Miſs Lucy Anderſon, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. A. of George's-court, Red Lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell.

Suddenly, Mr. Geo. Oliver, many years ſtage-keeper to Mr. Shatford, manager of the Saliſbury theatre; leaving a wife and three children, the eldeſt only ſix years old, totally deſtitute of ſupport. The manager and performers have ſince given the produce of a night's performance, free of all expence, to the widow.

Aged 26, the wife of Mr. Robertſon, one of the managers of the Stamford theatre.

At Upper Eaſton, Mr. Edw. Harwood, leather-factor, of Briſtol.

At Brighthelmſtone, whither ſhe went for the benefit of her health, aged 20, Miſs Lewis, daughter of W. L. eſq. of the Upper Mall, Hammerſmith, Middleſex.

3. At Bath, in his 63d year, William Byam Martin, eſq. late of White Knights, Berks. He was the third ſon of Samuel M. eſq. of the iſland of Antigua, and brother to the late Samuel M. eſq. who was ſecretary to the Treaſury during Lord Bute's Adminiſtration; and to Sir Henry M. bart. late comptroller of the Navy. He went, early in life, to India; and in Bengal filled different civil appointments with great honour and credit; and returned to England about the year 1780, with a very handſome fortune and moſt unblemiſhed character. At this time he purchaſed the fine eſtate of White Knights, near Reading, which he greatly improved and beautified, and where he lived, until within a few years of his death, in the true ſtile of old Engliſh hoſpitality. The poor of his neighbourhood will long remember the humanity, kindneſs, and charity, with which he ever treated them. He was a cheerful and pleaſant companion; and, in the courſe of his life, made very few, if any, enemies; and it was ſcarcely poſſible to be more univerſally eſteemed than he was by his friends. This ſhort account of a good man is written by one who had many opportunities of knowing him.

At Cheſhunt, Herts, Rob. Mawley, eſq.

Aged 64, Mrs. Wyatt, a benevolent maiden lady, of Arnſby, co. Leiceſter.

Miſs Mary Brice, daughter of Edward B. eſq. alderman of Briſtol.

In Brunſwick-ſquare, Briſtol, Mr. Hopkins, city carpenter.

In the Savoy hoſpital, in conſequence of a ſevere wound on the head, inflicted with a halbert by Serjeant Hugh Mack, at Barnet, on the 24th ult. Tho. Kirby, a deſerter from the 56th Regiment of Foot. The ſerjeant has ſince been tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of manſlaughter.

4. At her grandfather's, Mr. Evan Thomas, of Type-ſtreet, Miſs Eliza Peſked.

At North End, Fulham, Middleſex, in his 85th year, John Scott, eſq.

Aged

Aged 60, in conſequence of a mortification occaſioned by cutting a nail to the quick, Mrs. Holmes, mother of Mr. Hen. H. grocer, of Hull.

On Kingſdown, near Briſtol, the widow of Oſſley Smythe, eſq.

In the cloiſters of Exeter cathedral, aged 96, Mrs. Johanna Hoxland, mother of Mr. E. H. ſtationer, &c. of Plymouth dock.

At a very advanced age, at Lord Caſtle-Coote's, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Mrs. Anne Tiſſon, relict of the Rev. Henry T. daughter of William Buſhe, eſq. formerly of Cork abbey, and mother of Lady Caſtle-Coote and Mrs. Magan; both of whom will receive a very large addition to their fortunes by her death.

5. Of a fever, after laying three days only, Mr. Benjamin Browning, farrier, of St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell; leaving a wife and five ſmall children to lament the loſs of an excellent huſband and father.

In St. James's-ſquare, Mrs. Francis, wife of Philip F. eſq. M. P. for Appleby.

In his 62d year, Charles Perico, eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

At Paddington, in his 42d year, William Garthſhore, eſq. M.P. for Weymouth, and late one of the lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty; only ſon of Dr. Maxwell G. phyſician in London. For a conſiderable time before his death he had been in a melancholy ſtate of mind, ſo as to render an application to the Court of Chancery and a commiſſion of lunacy neceſſary. By his marriage with a daughter of the late Mr. John Chalie, wine-merchant, he acquired a very conſiderable property; and the death of his wife, which took place a few days after that of her father, is ſuppoſed to have brought on Mr. G's diſorder. Mr. G. was formerly a tutor at Chriſt Church college, Oxford; and accompanied the preſent Earl of Dalkeith on his tour to the Continent. (LXXIII. 791.)

Mrs. Sims, wife of Capt. S. of St. Sidwells, Exeter.

At Nelton, co. York, aged 83, George Spooner, formerly an aſſiſtant hoſtler and poſtboy at one of the inns at Northallerton; and during the Rebellion in 1745 frequently employed to ride poſt with the many expreſſes that paſſed through that town at that period. A few years afterwards he enliſted into the Scotch Regiment of Highlanders that were at that time paſſing through Northallerton (Southwards), and in that regiment ſerved his King and Country many years, in the Highland dreſs. In 1786 a relation, who died at Newcaſtle, bequeathed him a handſome legacy, which enabled him to end his days in eaſe and comfort.

6. At her houſe on Clapham common, Surrey, after a long illneſs, aged 68, Mrs. Davenport, relict of John D. eſq. woollen-draper to the King.

At Epſom, aged 47, James Weſton, butler to the Hon. Society of Inner Temple, who, for the laſt 16 years of his life, had lived in the ſervice of Joſeph Shaw, eſq. a magiſtrate and many years receiver-general for the county of Surrey, who died Nov. 9, 1805, and who bequeathed him more than 1200l. excluſive of his houſe, farms, &c. at Epſom.

At Dulwich, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Graham, of New Bridge-ſtr. Blackfriers.

The wife of Mr. Richard Adams, of St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, painter.

At Bath, the wife of Edward Hare, eſq. of Caiſtor, near Peterborough.

At Netherbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Ekins, widow of Harvey E. eſq. of Bere Regis, co. Dorſet.

7. At Caſtle-hill, co. Dorſet, aged 73, after long illneſs, Mrs. Foy, relict of the late Fitz F. eſq.

At Newlands, near Lymington, Hants, in the prime of life, Capt. Whitby, of the Royal Navy, who lately reſigned the command of his Majeſty's ſhip Gibraltar, on account of ill health. He was a very excellent officer, and an intimate companion of the brave Admiral Cornwallis, at whoſe hoſpitable ſeat he died.

In Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, aged 73, Mr. T. Jones, for many years a reſpectable printer, and a worthy man.

8. At his houſe in Weſt-ſquare, Surrey, aged 67, Robert Barker, eſq. the ingenious inventor of the Panorama, and proprietor of that in Leiceſter-ſquare.

Mr. Thompſon, carpenter of Covent-garden theatre.

Aged 17, Mary Minſhaw, who was unfortunately cruſhed in the ruins of one of the houſes that fell down this day in Cable-ſtreet, St. George's in the Eaſt, and was ſeven hours under the rubbiſh. She was in ſervice in the neighbourhood; her father was a lodger in the houſe; and when the alarm was given, ſhe ran there to apprize her father of his danger, when they were both incloſed in the ruins.

At his houſe in Dover-place, Kent-road, Capt. David Mirrylees.

At his houſe in College-ſquare, Briſtol, Godfrey Lowe, eſq.; a gentleman no leſs diſtinguiſhed as an eminent ſurgeon than as a character of great worth and integrity.

After a few days illneſs, in his 21ſt year, at the ſeat of John Tooker, eſq. near Rotherham, in Yorkſhire, where he was on a viſit, Henry Lord Viſcount Nevill, of Birling, co. Kent, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Abergavenny. His Lordſhip's ſecond ſon, Ralph, now Lord Viſcount Neville, was with Lord Nelſon on-board the Victory, in the late glorious battle of Trafalgar, and is now a lieutenant on-board Admiral Ld. Collingwood's flag-ſhip.

9. At Cork, Sir James Chatterton, bart.

bart. his Majeſty's ſecond ſerjeant at law, and keeper of the ſtate papers, in Ireland, and formerly repreſentative for the borough of Donevaile. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom Auguſt 3, 1801; in which title he is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Sir William, the preſent baronet.

At Tenterden, in Kent, after a long illneſs, which ſhe bore with great reſignation, the wife of Richard Curteis, eſq.

At the rectory-houſe at Wanlip, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Gallaway, wife of Mr. Edward Cole G. and only daughter of the Rev. Rob. Burnaby, rector of that pariſh.

The wife of Mr. B. Hames, of Leiceſter.

At his houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, aged 89, Mr. Joſeph Swift, 74 years an inhabitant of that neighbourhood, and father of the Leatherſellers Company.

At Brunſwick, in his 58th year, his Serene Highneſs the late Stadtholder, William V. Prince of Naſſau-Dietz; born Mar. 8, 1748. His ſucceſſor in the government of the principality of Naſſau-Dietz is his ſon, William-Frederick, the reigning Prince of Fulda.

10. At Dalton, co. Lancaſter, in his 87th year, Thomas Atkinſon, eſq. of that place; moſt deſervedly and univerſally lamented by a numerous acquaintance. He ſucceeded his father, in 1743, in the ſtewardſhip of the ſeveral manors and eſtates in Furneſs, which then belonged to John Duke of Montague, but now to the Ducheſs of Buccleugh; which ſituation he diſcharged with the greateſt integrity and ability until 1799, when he reſigned the ſame, in favour of his eldeſt ſon, William Atkinſon. Mr. A. was a great admirer of the Gentleman's Magazine, which he began to take in ſo early as the year 1733, and continued it till the time of his death. He alſo took in the London Magazine from the ſame period until the year 1760, when the publication of that Miſcellany ceaſed. Upwards of 50 years ago he eſtabliſhed a monthly Book-club at Dalton, which is now in as flouriſhing a ſtate as any in the North of England, and of which he continued to have the management until his death. In him the poor have loſt a benevolent and charitable benefactor, and the publick an honeſt and upright man. He was ſo exact and methodical in his accompts and tranſactions as never to have been known to make a miſtake in his life.

At Glouceſter, aged 26, George Elton, eſq. M. A. fellow of Brazenoſe college, Oxford, and ſon of Edward E. eſq. of Burley-hill, co. Glamorgan, and late of the city of Glouceſter.

At his ſon's houſe at Iſlington, Mr. Daniel Adams, of Wallbrook.

Dropped down dead at the houſe of a gentleman in Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mr. Oliver, an upholder, reſiding in Johnſon's-court, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Carlton-houſe, Mr. Macartney, footman to the Prince of Wales.

11. Without a groan, at his ſeat at Oughtington, near Lymne, in Cheſhire, aged 76, John Leigh, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of peace for the ſaid county. He married Miſs Sufan Trafford, daughter of Alderman Trafford, of Liverpool, an eminent merchant, and mayor thereof in 1742; and has ſurvived her only a few years. By her, his only wife, he has left two ſons and four daughters to lament his loſs, amongſt a numerous liſt of friends. Mr. Leigh was, in his youth, brought up to the law, and ſtudied in the Temple; in due time he was called to the Bar, and made ſeveral circuits with the Judges, but on the death of his father, George L. eſq. (who died Sept. 21, 1761, aged 55,) he quitted this profeſſion, and retired to the enjoyment of his patrimony, and became a moſt active, upright, and independent magiſtrate. His education and knowledge gave him great weight on the Bench; and his ſteady conduct and judgment in adminiſtering and diſperſing juſtice with impartiality and promptitude, procured him great reſpect in the county. He was at once an ornament to ſociety, and extremely beneficial to the publick, who have, as well as his friends, to regret his loſs; they have, indeed, for ſome time been deprived of thoſe active ſervices he was wont to beſtow, owing to his ſevere afflictions in the gout. His family is one of the moſt antient in the county, originally of Weſt Hall, and have reſided at Oughtington, in Cheſhire, for many generations, between 3 and 400 years, as may more particularly be known (by thoſe who wiſh it) on conſulting Sir Peter Leycester's Antiquities of Cheſhire, p. 308. His eldeſt ſon (now living), Trafford Leigh, in 1794 married Henrietta Broughton, one of the daughters of the Rev. Sir Thomas B. bart. of Doddington caſtle, Cheſhire; and by her he has ſeveral children. His other ſon, the Rev. George L. in 1798 married Miſs Elizabeth Philips, one of the daughters of John P. eſq. of Bank, near Stockport, in the ſame county, where he has a living, and has alſo iſſue. Mr. Trafford Leigh, on the death of his mother's brother, which took place ſome years back, became heir to his fortune and eſtate, and aſſumed the name and arms of the family, viz. Trafford Trafford; he now reſides at Kinderton, near Middlewich, formerly the reſidence of one of the ſeven Cheſhire Barons, viz. Vernon, Baron of Kinderton.

Aged 92, Mr. William Colton, of Lincoln, formerly a butcher and farmer, but had retired from buſineſs.

In

In Upper Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, Mr. David Caſſidy, apothecary, formerly of Golden-ſquare, where he ſucceeded the late Daniel Perreau, whoſe widow he married.

13. George, only child of George Idle, eſq. of Hornſey-lane, Highgate.

13. Very ſuddenly, at his mother's houſe at Northampton, in his 45th year, Mr. Jn. Gardner, wine and brandy merchant, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, London.

14. At his houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in his 66th year, William Houghton, eſq. He was, early in life, in the Church, and had the care of a ſmall congregation at Epſom; in which ſituation he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſound Divine and an eloquent Preacher. He there married Miſs Garland, a lady of good family and very conſiderable fortune; and ſoon afterwards quitted the Church, and was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, but ſeldom appeared in the Courts of Juſtice. He was well known and much reſpected at Brooks's, and moſt of the faſhionable Clubs at the Weſt end of the town. He was an excellent ſcholar, a good mathematician, and poſſeſſed ſtrong and acute argumentative powers.

In Bartholomew-cloſe, of a decline, aged 36, Mr. John Spicer, plumber and glazier.

15. Richard Stenton, eſq. of Southwell, co. Nottingham.

In his 71ſt year, John Turton, M. D. in the Univerſity of Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1759, and that of Doctor in 1767; for which laſt he went out grand compounder. He was formerly one of the travelling fellows on Dr. Radcliffe's foundation; and for many years before his death had been phyſician to the King, to the Queen, and to the Prince of Wales. The bulk of his great fortune, upwards of 8000l. a year (a great part of it landed property in Yorkſhire) he has bequeathed, after the death of his wife, to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Mary, their Majeſties' fourth daughter.

16. Mr. C. Abbott, of Canterbury. In paſſing the corner of Lamb-lane into the High-ſtreet, yeſterday, he came in contact with the wheel of a ſand-cart, which jammed him againſt the wall with ſuch violence as to occaſion his death this day.

17. The infant ſon of John Rolls, eſq. of the Grange, Kent road.

18. Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. R. of the White Lion inn at Leiceſter.

19. At Enfield, Mrs. Bowtell, wife of Mr. B. ſhop-keeper there.

20. Mrs. Greſley, wife of the Rev. William G. of Netherſeale, co. Leiceſter, and ſiſter of Sir Nigel Bowyer G. bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby.

21. At Tatton park, near Knutsford, in Cheſhire, of a rapid dropſy, aged about 56, William Egerton, eſq. M. P. for that county. He was much reſpected and beloved; and diſtinguiſhed for his amiable diſpoſition in every relation of life. His birth and very large eſtate (ſaid to be 20,000 l. a-year and upwards) placed him one of the moſt foremoſt among the leading Commoners of the kingdom, an order which the great increaſe of the Peerage has of late years much diminiſhed: and his ſplendid habits and large eſtabliſhment in St. James's-ſquare, as well as in the country, did honour to his ſtation. He had been married four times: firſt, to the daughter of Dr. Fountain, Dean of York, whoſe epitaph, written by Maſon, is among that Poet's works; and by whom he had a ſon and heir, who was M. P. for Beverley, and died about ſix years ago, in the flower of his age; ſecondly, to a daughter of the late Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. by whom he has left two ſons and one daughter; thirdly, to a ſiſter of Sir George Armitage, bart. who died ſ. p.; fourthly, in 1803, to his couſin Charlotte, only daughter of Thomas Watkinſon Payler, eſq. of Ileden, near Canterbury, by a grand-daughter of William Egerton, LL.D. prebendary of Canterbury, which lady died by an accidental fall from her park-chair in Auguſt, 1804. His eldeſt ſon, Wilbraham Egerton, eſq. who lately married his firſt couſin, daughter of the late Sir Chriſtopher Sykes, bart. ſucceeds to his principal eſtates. Mr. E. was ſon and heir of William Tatton, eſq. of Withenſhaw, in Cheſhire, by the only ſiſter, and at length heir, of Samuel Egerton, eſq. of Tatton-park, M. P. for that county in ſeveral parliaments, till his death in January 1780; which Samuel E. was ſon* and heir of John Egerton, eſq. of Tatton, by Elizabeth ſiſter and heir of Samuel Hill, eſq. of Shenſtone park, co. Stafford, ſon and heir of the Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton, which eſtate he inherited from his father John, ſecond Earl of Bridgwater, to whom it deſcended from Lord Chancellor Egerton. It was a ſingular coincidence, that Mr. E. ſhould ſucceed to the inheritance of a place of his own paternal name, in right of another family, whoſe name it then became neceſſary to aſſume inſtead of his own. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. Mr. E. was re-building the manſion of Tatton on a magnificent plan, after the deſigns of S. Wyatt. He was formerly M. P. for Beverley, and afterwards for Newcaſtle-under-Lyme, co. Stafford.

22. Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Sutton S. eſq. of Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, and ſiſter of Samuel Rogers, eſq. the author of "The Pleaſures of Memory."

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* He had an elder brother John, who married Miſs Ward, 1735, but died ſ. p. See Gent. Mag. vol. V. p. 219.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1806.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. Red.	3per Cent. Consols.	4per Ct. Consol.	5per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann^{s}.	Short Ann^{s}.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^{s}.	New Ann^{s}.	Om-nium.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp^{l} 3per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	208	shut	60½ a ⅔	shut	92⅞	shut	shut	shut	183	1 a 2 dif.	2 dif.		shut			shut		19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
30	Sunday																		
31	shut	shut	60¾ a ⅞	shut	92¾	shut	shut	shut	shut		par 1 dif.		shut			shut	60¼	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
1	208	shut	60¾ a ⅞	shut	93	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 dif.	3 dif.		shut			shut		19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
2	207½	shut	60¾ a 61	shut	93	shut	shut	shut	shut	2 dif.	par 2 dif.		shut			shut	60¼	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
3	208	shut	61⅛	shut	93⅛	shut	shut	shut	183	2 dif.	par 2 dif.		shut			shut	shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
4	Good Friday.																		
5	shut	shut	60¼ a 59½	shut	93	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 2 dif.	1 a 2 dif.		shut			shut		19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
6	Sunday																		
7	holiday																		
8	shut	shut	60⅝ a ½	shut	92⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 dif.	1 dif. par		shut			shut	shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
9	208	shut	60¼ a ½	shut	92⅞	shut	shut	shut	182		1 dif. a 1 pr.		shut			shut	shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
10	207½	shut	60¼ a ⅝	shut	93	shut	shut	shut	182	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.		shut			shut	shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
11	207½	shut	60¼ a ⅝	shut	93	shut	shut	shut		par 1 dif.	par 2 pr.		shut			shut	shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
12	shut	shut	60¼ a ⅝	shut	92½	shut	shut			par 1 pr.	1 a 3 pr.		shut				shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
13	Sunday																		
14	208½	shut	60½ a ⅝	shut	92¾	shut	shut			par 1 pr.	1 a 3 pr.		shut				shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
15	210	shut	60⅝ a ¾	shut	92¾	shut	shut		181	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.	64½	shut		3 pr.		shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
16	210½	shut	60¾ a ⅞	shut	93¼	shut	shut			par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.		shut		3¼ pr.	88⅞	shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
17	210½	shut	60¾ a ⅞	shut	93	shut	shut		180½	2 a 1 pr.	par 2 pr.				3 pr.	89	shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
18	210	shut	60¾ a ⅞	shut	93	shut	shut		181½	1 pr. par	par 2 pr.				3 pr.		shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
19	211	shut	60¾ a ¼	shut	93⅛	shut	shut	shut		1 a 2 pr.	par 1 pr.				3 pr.		shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
20	Sunday																		
21	211½	shut	60¼ a 59⅞	shut	93	shut	shut	shut		par 1 pr.	1 pr. par				3 pr.		shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
22	211	shut	60 a 59⅞	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	180¾	par 1 pr.	1 dif. a 1 pr.			59⅞	2¾ pr.		shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
23	214½	shut	59¾ a ⅞	shut	92¼	shut	shut	shut	180	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.				2 pr.		shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
24	214	58⅞	59¾ a 60	shut	92½	shut		shut	179½	par 1 dif.	1 dif.				2¼ pr.		shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
25	213½	59⅛	59¾ a ⅞	shut		shut		shut		par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.				2¼ pr.		shut	19 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
26	213	59	59⅜ a ½		92¼	shut				par	1 pr.				2 pr.		shut	20 5 0	1 perCt. dife.
27	Sunday																		
28	213¼	59½	59¾ a ⅞		92½	shut					par				2¼ pr.		shut	20 5 0	1 perCt. dife

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